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THE

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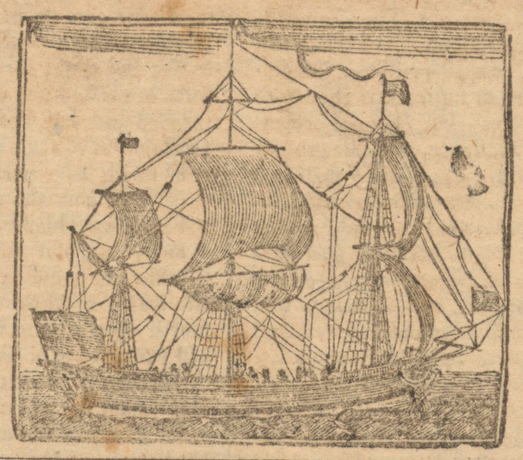

The following is a copy of a Letter from General LEE *to General* BURGOYNE, *upon his arrival in* BOSTON.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR,

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boston, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I shall not delay a single instant addressing myself to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendship I have long and sincerely professed for you; a friendship to which you have the strongest claims from the first moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received so many testimonies of esteem and affection; there is no man whose esteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I intreat and conjure you therefore, my dear Sir, to impute these lines not to a petulant itch of scribbling, but to the most unfeigned solicitude for the future tranquility of your mind, and for your reputation. I sincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men of such a stamp as Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Howe can be seduced into so impious and nefarious a service by the artifice of a wicked and insidious Court and Cabinet. You, Sir, must be sensible that these epithets are not unjustly severe. You have yourself experienced the wickedness and treachery of this Court and Cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own select Committee, and the treatment yourself as President received from these abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black business of St. Vincents, by an opposition to which you acquired the highest and most deserved honour. I shall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own consent, as I am afraid, from what I have seen of your speeches, that you have already formed your creed on this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been established by a thousand statutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Englishman to exert his utmost to divest Parliament of this right, as it must inevitably work the subversion of the whole empire. The malady under which the state labours is indisputably derived from the inadequate representation of the subject, and the vast pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of representation, is to insure and precipitate our destruction. To wish any addition can scarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the least spark of public virtue, and who is at the same time capable of seeing consequences the most immediate. I appeal, Sir, to your own conscience, to your experience and knowledge of our Court and Parliament; and I request you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then answer with your usual integrity and frankness, whether, on the supposition America should be abject enough to submit to the terms imposed, you think a single guinea raised upon her would be applied to the purpose (as it is ostentatiously held out to deceive the people at home) of easing the Mother Country? or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied solely to heap up still further the enormous fund for corruption which the crown already possesses, and of which a most diabolical use is made. On these principles I say, Sir, every good Englishman, abstracted of all regard for America, must oppose her being taxed by the British Parliament; for my own part I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the spirit of liberty and the British constitution) can be produced in support of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a subject which has been so amply, and in my opinion so fully discussed. I find by a speech given as your's in the public papers, that it was by the King's positive command you embarked in this service. I am somewhat pleased that it is not an office of your own seeking, tho', at the same time, I must confess that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he sees men of sense and integrity, (because of a certain profession) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a Court be they ever so flagitious. It furnishes, in my opinion, the best arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious essay, whereas I ought to confine myself to the main design and purpose of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from those prejudices which the same miscreants, who have infatuated General Gage and still surround him, will labour to instil into you against a brave, loyal and most deserving people. The avenues of truth will be shut up to you. I assert, Sir, that even General Gage will deceive you as he has deceived himself; I do not say he will do it designedly. I do not think him capable; but his mind is so totally poisoned, and his understanding so totally blinded by the society of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of discerning facts as manifest as the noon day sun. I assert, Sir, that he is ignorant, that he has from the beginning been consummately ignorant of the principles, temper, disposition and force of the Colonies. I assert, Sir, that his letters to the Ministry (at least such as the public have seen) are one continued tissue of misrepresentation, injustice and tortured inferences from misstated facts. I affirm, Sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himself of the truth; that he has never conversed with a man who has had the courage or honesty to tell him the truth.—I am apprehensive that you and your colleagues may fall into the same trap, and it is the apprehension that you may be inconsiderately hurried by the vigour and activity you possess, into measures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot possibly serve the cause of those who sent you, that has prompted me to address these lines to you. I most devoutly wish, that your industry, valour and military talents, may be reserved for a more honourable and virtuous service against the natural enemies of your country, (to whom our Court are so basely complacent) and not be wasted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretchedest state of servitude, the most meritorious part of your fellow subjects. I say, Sir, that any attempts to accomplish this purpose must be ineffectual. You cannot possibly succeed. No man is better acquainted with the state of this Continent than myself. I have ran through almost the whole Colonies, from the North to the South, and from the South to the North. I have conversed with all orders of men, from the first estated Gentlemen to the lowest Planters and Farmers, and can assure you, that the same spirit animates the whole. Not less than an hundred and fifty thousand Gentlemen, Yeomen and Farmers, are now in arms, determined to preserve their liberties or perish.—As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly false to deserve a serious refutation.———I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded.——I served several campaigns in America the last war, and cannot recollect a single instance of ill behaviour in the Provincials, where the Regulars acquitted themselves well. Indeed we well remember some instances of the reverse, particularly where the late Colonel Grant, (he who lately pledged himself for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was saved from destruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such preposterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whose mouths never issued, and to whose breasts, truth and decency are utter strangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I could wish it should be considered in some measure addressed, as well as to yourself. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the highest love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendship, not only as a pleasure, but as an ornament; I flattered myself that I had obtained it.—Gracious God! is it possible that Mr. Howe should be prevailed upon to accept of such an office! That the brother of him, to whose memory the much injured people of Boston erected a monument, should be employed as one of the instruments of their destruction!—But the fashion of the times it seems is such, as renders it impossible that he should avoid it. The commands of our most gracious Sovereign, are to cancel all moral obligations, to sanctify every action, even those that the Satrap of an eastern Despot would start at.—I shall now beg leave to say a few words with respect to myself and the part I act.—I was bred up from my infancy in the highest veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have seen of Courts and Princes convinces me, that power cannot be lodged in worse hands than in theirs; and of all Courts I am persuaded that ours is the most corrupt and hostile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act since the present accession, evinces it) to abolish even the shadow of Liberty from amongst us. It was not the demolition of the Tea, it was not any other particular act of the Bostonians, or of the other provinces which constituted their crimes. But it is the noble spirit of Liberty manifestly pervading the whole Continent, which has rendered them the objects of ministerial and royal vengeance.—Had they been notoriously of another disposition, had they been *homines ad servitudinem paratos*, they might have made as free with the property of the East-India company as the felonious North himself with impunity. But the Lords of St. James's and their mercenaries of St. Stephen's will know, that as long as the free spirit of this great Continent remains unsubdued, the progress they can make in their scheme of universal despotism, will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war against America. In short, this is the last asylum of persecuted Liberty.—Here should the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright Goddess must fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. These, Sir, are my principles; this is my persuasion, and consequentially I am determined to act. I have now, Sir, only to entreat that whatever measures you pursue, whether those which your real friends (myself amongst them) would wish, or unfortunately those which our accursed misrulers shall dictate, you will still believe me to be personally, with the greatest sincerity and affection,

Your's, &c.

C. LEE.

THE Owners of Greenwich Island are desired to meet at the Court-house, the first Monday in July, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, to chuse Managers and Treasurer, and Directors and Treasurer for the Bridge and Road, according to Act of Assembly.

THE General Assembly of the colony of Connecticut, in May last, voted Ten Pounds reward for every Fifty Pounds weight of SALT-PETRE that should be made in that colony, within the year ensuing: Any person master of the process, and willing to undertake, if able to carry on the works, may (if his character be good) by enquiring of the Printer, be informed of the best places in that colony to set up the business, and assisted with every necessary direction; if unable, and desirous to have his stock found him, he may hear of one that will, on proper terms, procure the stock.

N. B. Ten Pounds of that currency is equal to Thirty-three and one third Dollars.

June 22, 1775.

Any person master of the business of smelting Lead Ore, and separating the metal from the dross, may hear of good employ, by enquiring as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A DARK BROWN HORSE, near fifteen hands high, five years old, paces and trots, has been used to a chair, and is well made for a draught horse. Enquire of WILLIAM BROWN, at the Leopard, the upper end of Arch street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the first instant, (June) an indented man, named ARTHUR NAGLE, born in Ireland, has lost one of his eyes, and has red hair; had on a short blue cloth coat, leather breeches, &c. It is supposed he is lurking about town. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall have the above Reward.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Wednesday the 21st of June last, from the subscriber, living in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, an Irish servant man named GEORGE GEE, about five feet two or three inches high, and about eighteen or nineteen years of age, somewhat freckled, short brown hair, speaks with the broague upon his tongue, the fore finger of his right hand cut off at the middle joint; had on and took with him, a fine hat half worn, a brown home-made cloth coat with yellow buttons and green lining not much worn, a blue jacket and two shirts half worn, one pair of striped cotton drawers partly new, one pair of blue and white stockings, and a pair of shoes with plated buckles in them; all these much too big for him: He took a leather pocket-book with some money in it. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if out of the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of the province the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS M'NAGHTEN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

June 26, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on My Lady's Manor, Baltimore County, Maryland, an indented servant man named JOHN RAMUNDA, born in Switzerland, bred in France, and indented for this country from England; he professes the following trades, viz. jeweller, hair-dresser, barber, and surgeon-dentist or tooth-doctor, and will endeavour to get employ at some of the said trades, as 'tis supposed he understands them very well; he is a well made fellow, about thirty-seven years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, pitted with the small-pox, has a scar on his upper lip, and wears his own dark coloured hair tied behind; had on and took with him, a good suit of whitish coloured broadcloth fashionable cloaths, a short surtout coat, tow linen trowsers, oznabrigs shirt, old castor hat, one straw ditto, one pair of cotton stockings, one pair of thread ditto, one ruffle shirt, and sundry other things unknown, together with his jewellers tools, were in his knapsack. He has several printed papers in French, which are discharges from the French King and his officers, under whom he served as a soldier, which he is very apt to shew. He speaks the French and Italian languages very fluently, and broken English; he is a conversable intelligible fellow, and very compleasant. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, if thirty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if sixty miles the above Reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN ANDERSON.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, at

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

AMONG WHICH ARE;

BLACK and striped India taffaties; silk, thread and cotton hose; Barcelona handkerchiefs; Irish linens; Russia and Irish sheetings; pins; chintzes; printed linens, calicoes and cottons; India nankeens; silk gauze; checks, &c. Also a few casks of choice starch; houshold furniture, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said store. No GOODS will be delivered until paid for.

Baltimore County, Maryland, June 24, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscribers, living within thirteen miles of Baltimore, an Irish indented servant man named EDWARD WARREN, a stone mason and bricklayer by trade, five feet three inches high, thirty-three years of age, square and well made, remarkably broad across the shoulders, short brown hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, full faced, has a scar on the middle of his upper lip, a small scar over his left eye, and a large scar on his left arm which he says was occasioned by a ball; he served his time with Mr. Thomas Thornberry, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; he has been in the country about twenty years, and has travelled through most of those parts; he says he hath a wife and four children living within two miles of Durham Works, on Delaware, and a brother living near the same place of the name of Richard Warren; had on and took with him, a fe't hat, an oznabrigs shirt, Russia drab breeches, worsted stockings, old black grain'd shoes, and a grayish coloured bearskin coat with black horn buttons. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his masters may get him again, shall have, if twenty miles from home, THREE POUNDS, if sixty miles the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN GIST, and ALEXANDER WELLS.

N. B. The above fellow committed felony, and was whipped and pillored for the fact in Baltimore.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant man named JOHN BRAG, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made, said he was brought up to the brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, brown face, pitted with the small pox, blue eyes, and is slow of speech; had on an old beaver hat, a snuff coloured coatee with yellow single plated buttons, light fustian jacket without sleeves, with yellow single plated buttons, white linen shirt, new oznabrig trowsers, old grey yarn stockings, and new shoes with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD BY

ISRAEL AND JOSEPH PEMBERTON,

TWO SERVANT LADS, one of them born in London, hath upwards of five years to serve, can read and write well, and understands something of the shoemaker's trade: The other is a German, and hath six years to serve.

Baltimore, May 2, 1775.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from WILLIAM BUTLER, of Baltimore County, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Monday, the tenth of July next, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town, a tract of land called HOPE, patented for 200 acres, situated about six miles from Baltimore Town, and the great waggon road to the back country, runs one mile through the land. There are two settlements on it, on one of which William Butler now lives, and Mrs. Mary Butler is in possession of the other. On the first part there is a good framed dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, sheds, and orchard; and has been a well frequented tavern for several years: There is also a good hewed log dwelling-house, kitchen, stable and orchard on the part where Mrs. Butler lives, about 20 acres of meadow ground is already in order for the scythe, and 30 acres more may be made. It will be sold together, or in lots of 50 acres each, as may best suit the purchasers. The title is indisputable, and the terms may be known by applying to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

All persons who have brought suits against the said William Butler, and for which he was committed to my custody, are desired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be settled.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the first inst. (June) from the subscriber, Tallow-chandler, in Third-street, above Race-street, Philadelphia, an English servant boy named JOHN COOK, about sixteen years of age, thin visage, near sighted, is a little lame, and stoops in his walking; had on a wool hat, a lapelled swanskin jacket, old check shirt, a pair of cloth coloured breeches much too big for him, and an old pair of shoes with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM COMPTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril, as it is thought he is skulking down the river.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of March 7.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

SOME three, four, and five centuries ago it was usual at the close of our Parliaments, to distinguish them, according to their deserts, by some particular epithet, whether good, bad or indifferent. In consequence of this laudable usage, I find one of our Parliaments stands stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of "ignorant;" a second, with that of "insane;" and a third, with that of the "merciless Parliament."

Any one of these severe, yet just epithets, our readers most probably will think a sufficient mark of detestation to damn the actors and acts of such a Parliament to all posterity. But what must posterity think of that Parliament who at this present hour have actually two bills before them, the first of which is to attaint, and consequently to hang, draw and quarter one half of our American brethren, while the second is to prohibit their fisheries, and consequently to starve the other half to death? Should these two bills be enacted into two laws, will not posterity deservedly brand that Parliament with all the three co-united epithets above-mentioned, and whenever they make mention of it with horror, as they must always do, will they not have reason to call it "the ignorant-insane-merciless Parliament of 1775?" But in charity to the two Houses, let us hope the King, whose most amiable prerogative is certainly that of "mercy," will pay some little attention to his coronation-oath. Let us hope, as his coronation-oath absolutely enjoins that "mercy" shall prevade and govern all the acts of his own judgment, he will not deliberately and indelibly blot his name with so foul a stain, by lending it to either of these two merciless, unnatural, inhuman bills.

After this seasonable, and I hope, successful admonition to the royal ear, I proceed, to shew my countrymen, that as the Americans have not taken any one step but what is fully guaranteed by the Runningmede treaty, so, no act of any preceding, or of the present, or of any future Parliament can either declare or enact them to be guilty of any one breach of the constitution, and consequently they are not guilty of High-Treason.

That the Americans have convened a Continental Congress without any writs of summons from the King; that they have actually called out and arrayed their militia without any orders from Government here at home; and, that they are determined to resist with an armed force, certain unconstitutional acts of the last Parliament, I readily agree with the royalists. But, that these same Americans are guilty of high treason against the King or kingdom, by reason of any one, or all of these self-defensive proceedings, I absolutely deny. For I neither know of, nor ever will acknowledge, any deed of the subject to be High-Treason, but what is stipulated, ratified and confirmed to be such, by some one of our four constitutions or definitive treaties.

Let us see then by what constitutional characteristics we may infallibly know what this crime of High-Treason is.

From the Norman treaty we may learn by the several articles, "De Proditione, that it is High-"Treason against the King where any liege sub-"ject shall insidiate the King's death, either by "himself, or by hired assassins, or by his own ser-"vants." Thus stood High Treason against the King, till the Runningmede treaty took effect, when this species of it was enlarged so as to include not only the King's person, but also that of his Queen, and of all their children. "*Salva persona regis,* "*et regina, et eorum liberorum.*"

There is another species of High Treason mentioned in the Norman treaty, and that is, where any liege subjects of the King, or any liege men of some Baron shall either on a naval or land expedition, desert from the Commander in Chief or his associate, through fear of the war or death, "*Timiditate belli, vel mortis.*" And this is properly called High Treason, not against the King singly, but against the King and kingdom. I do not find any other High Treasons affecting the subject in any one of our four constitutions.

Agreeable then to the constitutional law of this realm, I define High Treason against the King to be "an insidious attempt or design of a liege sub-"ject (either with his own hand, or by hired as-"sassins, or by his own servants) to take away "the life of the King, the Queen, or any of their "children; but it must be done insidiously, and "not otherwise."

I also define High Treason against the King and kingdom to be "a desertion of our sea or land "forces, either in a sea or land expedition, or in "the day of battle," but not at any other times.

Compare the present resistance of the Americans with either of these two definitions, and I shall challenge any man to point out any one stage of their conduct that amounts to high treason, or indeed to any crime or offence whatsoever against the British constitution. When, for instance, were they ever charged, or suspected of any sinister attempt, or insidious design against the lives of any of the Royal Family? Or, when were they ever known to have deserted in the day of battle? Can the crown-lawyers produce any constitution, or even any one act of Parliament that impeaches the credit or bottomness of my definition? If not, will they submit their own definition to the same unerring criterion and fair test? Their best definition, and that in which they all concurred, was, "That to resist any law with an armed force is "high treason." This is an imperfect, lame definition at best, for it only defines what high treason is, but is entirely silent as to what is not high treason. Besides, how can this definition of theirs stand with the Runningmede treaty, which imperatively enjoins, not barely licences, but absolutely, I say, enjoins the subjects, when they find any laws made in violation, derogation, or abrogation of any one article of the Runningmede treaty, to take up arms *toties quoties*, and resist the execution of such unconstitutional laws, if the King for the time being shall not previously, upon petition, have repealed the same. This is the very case at present with the Americans. Acts of Parliament have been made in oppression of them, and in express violation of the Runningmede treaty. They have petitioned against those acts. The King first, and afterwards the two Houses of Parliament, have turned a deaf ear to their petitions. Obtaining no redress from King or Parliament they have recourse to arms. "Yes—but (say the crown-"lawyers) that very resistance, according to our "definition, is high treason." What! shall that be high treason in any subjects of the British empire, for the doing of which they not only are imperatively enjoined by, but have the guarantee and sanction of the Runningmede treaty? Or, is there any act of Parliament, now in being, that makes the American resistance to be high treason? If not, shall an *ex post facto* law, and that too made in glaring violation of Magna Charta, over-rule, nay abrogate, Magna Charta itself? Look over your whole range of high treason laws, those excepted which I have mentioned as constitutionally such, and what are they, in fact, but so many parliamentary assurances of the people, that they will not call these treason-enacting Kings to public account for certain alarming deeds, which, though perhaps they may be strictly legal of themselves, yet, by an over-strained interpretation, might be adjudged to be of a doubtful, if not of a criminal nature? I scarcely recollect one high treason law to have been enacted, except it was during a reign in which the national religion was abolished, or the new religion not thoroughly established, or the hereditary succession to the crown interrupted, or where the King upon the throne either was a notorious usurper, or a parricide, or had murdered his uncle, his brother, his wives, or his nephews. Let me add too, that these temporary high treason acts of Parliament have always been deemed so highly odible, or suspicious, that they have generally been repealed by the next immediately succeeding King, unless indeed he stood (which hath sometimes been the case) in the same predicament with his royal predecessor. Let us hear then no more of a definition, which absurdly tells us, "That to resist a law, however unconstitutional it may be, is nevertheless high treason." If this definition be admissible, I am afraid it will go so far as to make our very statute-books guilty of high-treason; for if your readers will turn to the general index of our statute-books, under the article "King," they will there find the title of one of our acts of Parliament running in the very words following, "*Resistance of evil administration, by war,* "*justified.*" The statute to which this title refers is penned in the old French law language, and the translator of it has mis-translated the word "war" for an armed force, or a strong hand. I made this observation, because, by our constitution, there is an essential distinction between an armed force and a war. The latter is applicable only where the subjects of two different Kings, or two sovereign States, are fighting against one another: By the former, we understand, here in England, that the subjects of one and the same King are fighting against each other. The word "*guerre*" or war, is twice used in this statute, and in both places it speaks of war with foreign Kings; but whenever in this statute, there is any mention of the resistance which the Duke of Gloucester made to the King's troops, it is not called a "*guerre*" or war, but a *combatement*, or combat. The same nicety of expression is sedulously observed in the Runningmede treaty; for whenever King John uses the word "*guerra*," or "*guerrina*," it is clearly expressive of a war with the King of England and some other King or nation: For instance, "*Cum scimus quomodo mercatores terræ nostræ* "*tractantur, qui inveniuntur in terra contra nos in* "*guerrina, si nostri salva sint ibi, alii salvi sint* "*in terrâ nostrâ.*" On the contrary, when this same King John mentions the resistance which the Barons made against his authority, he does not call it by the odious name of "a war," but only by that of "discord." As for example, "*a tem-*"*pore discordia plene omnibus remisimus et condo-*"*navimus.*" This distinction, I say, is essentially necessary; for every war, properly so called, between one King and another, hath always for its object (however that object may be modified or disguised) either the preservation or extension of their respective dominions; but that resistance which in the Runningmede treaty is called "discord," and in the statute above alluded to is called "combat," hath no other object in view but the mere preservation of the people's rights and liberties; besides, in the former, if the King be taken prisoner, his life is forfeited; in the latter, his life is sacred, and this accounts for the justification of resistance, for if the object itself be just, then the resistance of course is justifiable.

I have been careful to simplify this distinction, because it will explain a clause in the 25th of our third Edward, which hath been either grosly misunderstood or wickedly perverted by the King's Judges. The clause I allude to is that, by which "to levy war against our Lord the King within "his realm" is declared to be high treason. And doubtless it is; not because it is one of the special prerogatives of the crown to make or denounce war, but because the King, if taken prisoner by a subject, in a war levied by a subject, would certainly meet with no quarter; and where the "*salva persona Regis*" is not observed, there it would be high treason, and constitutionally so, which is an irrefragable, indistructable proof of the genuineness and bottomness of my definition of high treason. But treasonable levying of war by no means concludes that species of resistance against the Kingly authority, in which the Americans are at this moment actually embarked; for that resistance amounts to nothing more than "a discord," very properly so called; for the King himself may, whenever he pleases, restore it to harmony, by relaxing the over strained, jarring chord of government. If, on the contrary, he attempts to strain it one note higher, the chord itself, in this over tension, may burst asunder: But even then the consequences would not be fatal to him, for should they chance to take him prisoner, he would not only be entitled to his "*salva persona*," but it would be unconstitutional in them to put him to death.

That levying of war, properly so called, does not extend to constitutional resistance, also plainly appears from a Proclamation in Parliament, issued by this Edward the third, in whose reign this same statute of high treason was ordained. For this blessed King, (as Sir Edward Coke, in his exposition of this statute, gravely calls him) having dethroned and imprisoned his own father, openly proclaims in Parliament, "That no person, great "or small, who pursued and took his father in "custody, and who still remains in custody, shall "be any ways hindered, molested, or grieved, for "or by reason of such pursuit and imprisonment "of his said father." A similar Proclamation was also made, word for word, in Parliament, by our fourth Henry, who while he was only a subject, had pursued and taken into safe custody, Richard the Second; so that these Proclamations being conformant to the true spirit of the Runningmede treaty were matters of course, and the Proclamations above-mentioned only revived and enforced that clause of the treaty, but enacted no new * law, which no proclamation can do.

Thus, Sir, I have clearly proved, that the present resistance of the Americans is imperatively enjoined by our great charter of Liberties; that it is supported and corroborated by statutes and proclamations, all penned in the true spirit of our Great Charter; and that it does by no means come within the description of levying war against the King, nor in any manner within the purview of the 25th of Edward the Third; and that consequently the resistance of the Americans cannot justly or constitutionally be enacted by the present or any future parliament to be high treason.

BRECKNOCK.

* This parliamentary declaration divides treason into two *distinct* branches, namely *high* and *petit* treason; but it is to be observed, the Lords and Commons most carefully and skilfully avoided to give their *accord* to that branch of it which respects *high* treason, and only gave their simple *accord* to that branch of it which *specifies* the offences of petit treason, so that this statute is of force only so far as it declares *what* offences are *petit* treason, and abates (as the Lawyers phrase it) as to that part of it which *declaratively* specifies what particular crimes are high treason, and consequently leaves that heinous crime upon its proper constitutional basis; and to what particular crimes high treason is restricted by the *constitution*, I have sufficiently explained and ascertained in my two definitions of it before mentioned.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, *June 6.*

ASSOCIATION, *unanimously agreed to in the Provincial Congress of South-Carolina, on Saturday the 3d day of June,* 1775.

THE actual commencement of hostilities against this Continent by the British troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston,—the increase of arbitrary impositions from a wicked and despotick ministry, and the dread of instigated insurrections in the Colonies, are causes sufficient to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms: We, therefore, the subscribers, inhabitants of South-Carolina, holding ourselves bound by that most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country, and thoroughly convinced, that under our present distressed circumstances we shall be justified before God and Man, in resisting force by force; DO UNITE ourselves under every tie of religion and honour, and associate as a band in her defence against every foe:—Hereby solemnly engaging that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth, and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation shall take place between Great-Britain and America, upon constitutional principles; an event which we most ardently desire. And we will hold all those persons inimicable to the Liberties of the Colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this Association.

Subscribed by every Member present on the 4th day of June, 1775.

Certified by

HENRY LAURENS, PRESIDENT.

June 13. One regiment of horse and two of foot, are immediately to be raised by order of the Provincial Congress; the militia will very shortly be on a most respectable footing; and such is the ardour for perfection in martial discipline, that many gentlemen of the first consequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening; even the boys form themselves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

NEW-YORK, *June 29.*

We hear that three men of war and 16 sail of transports, with British troops on board, are now lying at Sandy Hook; these are part of the troops which at their embarkation were destined for New-York. Since their arrival here, we are told Gen. Gage has ordered them to Boston—But if so, we know not why their departure is delayed. Some suppose that Gen. Haldiman, who arrived about a week ago, came here to take the command of these troops.——We are told they are unwilling to go to Boston.

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, GENERALISSIMO *of all the Forces raised and to be raised in the Confederated Colonies of America.*

The ADDRESS of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,

AT a time when the most loyal of his Majesty's subjects from a regard to the laws and constitution by which he sits on the throne, feel themselves reduced to the unhappy necessity of taking up arms to defend their dearest rights and privileges. While we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a Gentleman, from whose abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both security and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals immediately under your command, we have the most flattering hopes of success in the glorious struggle for American Liberty, and the fullest assurances, that whenever this important contest shall be decided by the fondest wish of each American soul, an accommodation with our mother country, you will chearfully resign the important deposit committed into your hands, and reassume the character of our worthy citizen.

By Order.

B. V. B. LIVINGSTON, PRESIDENT.

June 26, 1775.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

AT the same time that with you, I deplore the unhappy necessity of such an appointment as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel sentiments of the highest gratitude for this affecting instance of distinction and regard.

May your warmest wishes be realized in the success of America at this important and interesting period; and be assured, that every exertion of my worthy Colleagues and myself, will be equally extended to the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the mother country and these Colonies.

As to the fatal, but necessary operations of war, ——When we assumed the Soldier, we did not lay aside the Citizen, and we shall most sincerely rejoice with you, in that happy hour when the establishment of American Liberty, on the most firm and solid foundations, shall enable us to return to our private stations, in the bosom of a free, peaceful, and happy country.

G. WASHINGTON.

June 26, 1775.

NEW-JERSEY

Extract of a printed half sheet of the proceedings of the Hon. the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New-Jersey, *dated at Trenton, the third of June instant.*

That the cruel and arbitrary measures of the British Parliament and Ministry, to enslave the American Colonies, having made it necessary to arm and discipline the inhabitants, in defence of their rights and freedom, and that persons in whom they can confide, should be chosen to command in the militia.—It is recommended and advised, that one or more companies, consisting of eighty men, (aged from sixteen to fifty) each, be formed in each township or corporation.—That each of these companies, meet and chuse from among themselves, one Captain, two Lieutenants, and one Ensign; which officers, of each company shall chuse their Serjeants, Corporals and Drummers.—That each Captain provide a muster-roll, which every one at inlisting is to subscribe, and according as the proper officers shall direct, meet, for improvement in military discipline, the whole companies at least once a month, and at a general muster or review of the whole regiment, as often as the field officers shall appoint. Each person inlisted, to be equipped as soon as possible, with arms ammunition, &c.

Companies already formed, to be continued and compleated.

That in the present dangerous state of public affairs, as the usual resources of government appear to be insufficient, a fund extraordinary be provided for the use of the Province, of £.10,000 proclamation money, to be immediately raised, of which, the proportions of the several counties are to be as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.	
Bergen,	664	8	0	For raising this
Essex,	742	18	0	money persons
Middlesex,	872	6	8	to be appointed
Somerset,	904	2	0	by the Commit-
Monmouth,	1069	2	8	tees in each
Morris,	723	8	0	town; all *certain-*
Sussex,	593	5	4	*ties*, to be rated
Hunterdon,	1363	16	8	one-fifth less than
Burlington,	1071	13	4	by the Act of As-
Glocester,	763	2	8	sembly for set-
Salem,	679	12	0	tling the quo-
Cumberland,	385	6	8	tas of taxes for
Cape May	166	18	0	each county; and
£.	10,000	0	0	lands, and other articles, to be as that act directs.

The persons appointed for this service, to meet together on the first Monday in July next, at the places appointed by law, for the meeting of Assessors, where the rates for the quotas of each county, are to be settled and adjusted, and delivered at or before the first of August next, to be collected by, and paid to the persons appointed by Committees of the towns or counties, who are to pay the money to the county Committees, to be by them disposed of, according to their discretion, to answer the public exigencies.

The minutes, as true copies, were signed,

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July 3.*

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

IN COMMITTEE, June 26, 1775.

A QUANTITY of salt, and a box of wine glasses, having been imported in the ship Albion, Thomas Crippen, master, from Liverpool, it was resolved, that the said ship and cargo ought to be returned forthwith, and that the Captain have notice thereof immediately.

Ordered, That the district Committee see the above resolution complied with.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Mr. Joseph Whittall, one of the owners of the ship Albion, does not appear to have had any knowledge of, or concern in shipping the salt &c. in said vessel.

Resolved, That Mr. Henry Cour, merchant, of Liverpool, in Great-Britain, half owner of the ship Albion, has knowingly violated the Association of the American Congress, by shipping the salt to America; and that it is the duty of this Committee, to advertise him accordingly.

Resolved, That Nicholas Ashton, Esq; of, or near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in Great-Britain, owner of the above mentioned salt, has wilfully violated the Association of the American Congress, by shipping the said salt to America; and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertise his conduct herein.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That agreeable to the reſolutions of the Grand American Congreſs, it is the duty of us, and of all our conſtituents, the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, *from henceforth not to have any commercial intercourſe whatever* with the ſaid Henry Cour and Nicholas Aſhton: And it is recommended that an inviolable regard be paid to this reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

JUNE 29.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons through a miſapprehenſion of the reſolves which have been entered into by the Provincial Convention relative to the killing of ſheep, have purchaſed Ram Lamb in the market of this city, contrary to the intent and meaning of ſaid reſolve; the Committee, in order to prevent ſuch miſtakes in future, requeſt the public will take notice that, agreeable to the purport of the reſolve aforeſaid, *no ſheep of what denomination ſoever, may be killed or purchaſed under four years of age*; and that the names of all perſons who ſhall, after this, be diſcovered to act in oppoſition to ſaid reſolve, will be publiſhed forthwith to the world.

Ordered, That notice be given in the public papers to all maſters of veſſels which may arrive in this part, that the Committee of Inſpection will meet every day at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, to receive a report of their reſpective cargoes. And it is expected that no Captain will fail to attend the Committee the firſt noon after his arrival: And, that owners of veſſels and conſignees will direct their Captains accordingly.

Ordered, That the following report of the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. concerning the ſhip Chriſtopher, Capt. Edwards, from Gibraltar, be made public, viz.

"We the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. appointed to attend the diſcharging a cargo of ſalt, from on board the ſhip Chriſtopher, do report to the General Committee, that we have attended ſaid duty with care; and that we are fully ſatisfied that no Britiſh goods were imported in ſaid ſhip, nor the Aſſociation of the Congreſs in any wiſe violated." *Extracts from the Minutes.*

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Lord Dunmore's *anſwer to the addreſs of the* Houſe *of* Burgeſſes, *of* Virginia. *(Inſerted in our laſt.)*

IT is with real concern I can diſcover nothing in your addreſs that I think manifeſts the ſmalleſt inclination to, or will be productive of, a reconciliation with the mother country.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

IN ASSEMBLY, JUNE 30, 1775.

The Houſe taking into conſideration, that many of the good people of this Province, are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, do hereby earneſtly recommend to the Aſſociators for the defence of their country, and others, that they bear a tender and brotherly regard towards this claſs of their fellow ſubjects and countrymen; and to theſe conſcientious people, it is alſo recommended, that they chearfully aſſiſt in proportion to their abilities, ſuch perſons as cannot ſpend both time and ſubſtance in the ſervice of their country without great injury to themſelves and families. Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clk. of Aſſembly.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

IN ASSEMBLY, JUNE 30, 1775.

Reſolved, That the ſum of twenty pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable ſalt-petre that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the undermentioned Committee, within the ſpace of three months from this time; and that the ſum of fifteen pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable ſalt-petre, that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the ſaid Committee within three months next following, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity.

COMMITTEE.

John Dickinſon, Michael Swoope, William Thompſon, George Gray, John Montgomery, Thomas Willing, Henry Wynkoop, Edward Biddle, Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Wayne, William Edmonds, Daniel Roberdeau, Benjamin Bartholomew, Bernard Dougherty, John Cadwalader, George Roſs, Samuel Hunter, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnſton, Richard Reily, Samuel Morris, Jun. *Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton*, Jun. *Robert White.*

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clk. of Aſſembly.

On Friday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province adjourned to Monday the 18th of September next, after paſſing the following Acts, viz.

An Act to amend an Act entituled, a Supplement to the Act entituled, "An Act appointing Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

An Act for confirming the eſtate of Daniel Andrew in and to certain lands in Amity townſhip, in the county of Berks.

An Act for confirming the eſtate of the Heirs and Repreſentatives of John Taylor, late of the county of Cheſter, Practitioner in Phyſic, deceaſed, in a certain tract of land in the townſhip of Bradford in the ſaid county.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the townſhip of Rygate, on Connecticut river, to his father in New-Jerſey, dated June 10, 1775.

"The Indian and Canadian war is all vaniſhed. We have had poſitive accounts from many of the Indian tribes, who are certainly applied to by Governor Carleton to diſtreſs the ſettlements, but they ſay they have received no offence from the people, ſo will not make war with them. The French ſay it is a war of our own raiſing, and they will have no part in it."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Stockbridge, (Maſſachuſetts-Bay) to a Gentleman of the Congreſs, dated June 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view, for the influence of the Stockbridge Indians among the SIX NATIONS, and matters ſtand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time, I would relate to you every particular of what befel the meſſengers of our Indians to the Six Nations, and the Canadian Indians. To be ſhort, they were taken and bound by the Regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a court martial they were condemned to be hanged, for a ſlight ſuſpicion that they were ſent to engage the Indians to fall upon the Regulars. This event turned much to our advantage, and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there againſt the Regulars. High threatening words paſſed between the General and the Indian Sachems, who were raiſed far and near on the occaſion, and a wonderful ſpirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them, in the ſtrongeſt terms, *That they would take their place, they would die for them.* The whole ſtory is very affecting. The Indian Sachems told the General, *You have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrel, but now we ſhall know who are our enemies. If you think it beſt for you to hang theſe our brothers, that came a great way to ſee us, do it, but remember we ſhall not forget it.* Upon theſe threatenings they thought it beſt to let the priſoners go, who got away with ſome difficulty. The Canadian Indians farther told our Indians, *That if they did fight at all, they would* fight againſt *the* Regulars, *for they did not like them.*"

Extract of a letter from Providence, June 20.

"Our government have ordered two cruizers to be equipped and ſent out to protect the trade. They have re-taken Lindſey's packet in ſight of the men of war. The men of war have taken Mr. Gibbs's brig, with a load of flour from Philadelphia, and have taken her cargo on board for fear ſhe ſhould be re-taken."

A LETTER to Major General DAVID WOOSTER, Eſq; at Greenwich.

Fairfield, June 25, 1775, 12 *o'clock.*

SIR,

Captain Jonathan Maltre, *who went expreſs from here laſt Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left laſt Thurſday at* 4 *o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him being ſo direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows: viz.*

Copy of a letter from Mr. Iſaac Lathrop, *one of the Provincial Congreſs at Watertown.*

Watertown, June 22, 1775.

BEFORE this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement of laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton, but leaſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained:—Laſt Friday evening, a detachment from the camp at Cambridge, marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breed's Hill, about half a mile from the Ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works; as ſoon as day-light appeared, they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the Ferry, the battery from Cop's Hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our intrenchments were very far from being compleated; this continued till about two o'clock, when a large army of between four and five thouſand (as we ſince hear from Boſton) under the command of General HOWE, landed on the back of the Hill, and marched up with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines: our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued; the fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch a terrible ſlaughter, as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers ſtood in the rear with their ſwords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes, and hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about fifteen hundred men at moſt, to retreat.

The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Doctor WARREN was killed, ſtripped, and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but by the beſt account I can obtain it will not much exceed fifty, and the wounded ſhort of one hundred. Several credible perſons have ſince made their eſcape out of Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out ſays, that upwards of fourteen hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, with eighty four officers, and twenty-eight of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried forty-one of our dead. All agree that the loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, is more than one thouſand. General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, Fontenoys, &c. but he never ſaw, nor heard of ſuch a carnage in ſo ſhort a time. All the Surgeons in the army with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were twenty-four hours night and day in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton, whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets on their way to the Hoſpital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this; if you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it is beſt for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge which contains ſome particulars.

I am, in the utmoſt haſte, Sir,
Your friend and humble Servant,
THADDEUS BURR.

"A letter dated in Roxbury, June 22, gives much the ſame accounts of the action of the 17th, that we have in the above account, and that by the returns it appears that our loſs was 58 killed and miſſing, and about 90 wounded, and that the killed and wounded of the Regulars were 990, among whom were 70 officers, including the Majors Pitcairn and Sherriff, and one general officer.

"Laſt night ſome of our Indians killed three of their guards and took a watch and 30 dollars. Yeſterday our advanced party at Dorcheſter fired into a boat that was ſounding, and killed 4, on which they went off, Capt. Coit had 10 of his men wounded, 2 dangerouſly. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out—we expect another viſit on the arrival of the forces which they daily expect. Col. W. of Saybrooke ſays, that at the time our people left the ground we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder."

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated June 10, 1775.

"Our Congreſs have done hard duty this week, and are ſtill ſitting—they have reſolved to raiſe two regiments (each 750 men) of foot, and another of horſe to conſiſt of 450, excluſive of officers—the command of one regiment is to be given to Mr. Gadſden, as chief Colonel, and Iſaac Huger, as Lieutenant Colonel; the other officers are to be determined on this evening;—about two hundred Gentlemen I am informed are candidates for commiſſions in our Provincials.

"We are informed the Whigs and Tories at Georgia are diſputing with each other, and that Governor Wright is much alarmed for his ſafety; the officers of the Grenadiers Company in that colony, on receiving ſome orders from Governor Wright, poſitively refuſed to pay any attention thereto—threw down their commiſſions, and declared they would fight in defence of their liberties."

Friday evening arrived here the troop of LIGHT HORSE, belonging to this City, after eſcorting Generals Waſhington, Lee, and Schuyler to New-Rochelle, (about twenty-five miles beyond New-York) upon their way to the American camp at Cambridge.

Cheſter County, June 29, 1775.

AT a meeting of ſeveral Officers of ſeveral companies of the Militia in the county of Cheſter, it was unanimouſly agreed, for the better regulation of the military order of ſaid county, to have a general meeting of all the Officers of the ſeverl companies; to be held at the houſe of Richard Cheney, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, on the 21ſt day of July, at Ten o'clock, A. M. which will be the day immediately after the *Continental Faſt*; then and there to divide this county into the moſt proper and convenient diſtricts, in order to form our ſeveral battalions, and chooſe our Field Officers. The Gentlemen Officers are therefore hereby earneſtly requeſted to attend then for the aboveſaid purpoſes.

AN ANECDOTE.

MAJOR GENERAL PUTNAM ſerved in all the campaigns both on the Continent and in the Weſt-Indies during the late war, and was eſteemed by all who knew him to be a brave, and active officer.——When he heard of the battle at Lexington, on the 19th of April, he was following his plough. As ſoon as he was ſatisfied of the truth of the news, he took one of his horſes out of the plough, and bid his ſervant take the other, and follow him with his arms to Boſton. [*Should the boaſting General* Burgoyne *ridicule the ſimplicity of our American Cincinnatus, and be aſked at the ſame time where his maſter's orders found him when he was commanded to repair to Boſton—the anſwer would moſt propably be, in "a gambling-houſe or a brothel."*]

An ELEGY *to the Memory of Doctor* WARREN.—WARREN *the learned, brave and good,—amiable and eſteemed in his private character, admired and applauded in his more public ſphere.—He was an eminent Phyſician, a ſincere and affectionate friend, and a faithful undaunted aſſertor of his Country's rights; in defence of which he nobly fell with a true magnanimity and heroiſm of ſoul becoming the great cauſe in which he ſtruggled, and which did honour to the dignity of the ſtation, in which his Country had a few days before placed him.*

HE's gone—Great WARREN's ſoul from earth is fled,
Great WARREN's name is number'd with the dead;
That breaſt, where every patriot virtue glow'd,
That form, where nature every grace beſtow'd,
That tongue, which bade in Freedom's cauſe combine
Truth, learning, ſenſe, and eloquence divine;
That healing hand which raiſed the drooping head,
Which led pale ſickneſs from her languid bed,
Are now no more—all wrapt in ſacred fire,
On Liberty's exalted ſhrine expire;
While the great ſpirit which the whole inform'd,
Glow'd in the breaſt, and every feature warm'd;
Mounts midſt the flame, to its own native Heav'n,
Where Angels plaudits to his deeds are given.
Methinks I ſee the ſolemn pomp aſcend,
See every Patriot ſhade his ſoul attend,
Immortal Hamden leads the awful band,
And near him Raleigh, Ruſſel, Sidney ſtand;
With them each Roman, every Greek whoſe name
Glows high recorded in the roll of fame,
Round WARREN preſs, and hail with glad applauſe,
This early victim in fair Freedom's cauſe;
With gen'rous hearts the laurel crown they twine,
And round his brows they bind the wreath divine.
Oh glorious fate, which bids the gloomy grave
Throw wide the gates of triumph to the brave!—
Sure, Godlike WARREN, on thy natal hour,
Some ſtar propitious ſhed its brigheſt power;
By Nature's hand with taſte, with genius form'd,
Thy generous breaſt with every virtue warm'd;
Thy mind endued with ſenſe, thy form with grace,
And all thy virtues painted in thy face;
Grave Wiſdom mark'd thee as his fav'rite child,
And on thy youth indulgent Science ſmil'd;
Well pleas'd ſhe led thee to her ſacred bower,
And to thy hands conſign'd her healing power.
Still more to bleſs thee, ſoothing friendſhip ſtrove,
And bade thee ſhare an *Adams'*, *Hancock's* love;
With them united in great Freedom's cauſe,
Thou ſtood'ſt the brave aſſertor of her laws.
While ever watchful for thy country's weal,
No arts could warp, no dangers damp thy zeal.
Thy grateful country to thy virtue's juſt,
To thee committed each important truſt;
Call'd thee o'er all her counſels to preſide,
And midſt this ſtorm the helm of ſtate to guide.
Equal to all; alike in all thou ſhin'd.
The Patriot, Friend, and Counſellor combin'd.
Heaven ſaw thy virtues to perfection ſoar,
Till nature fail'd, and earth could bear no more!
Approving ſaw, and burſt the bonds of clay,
Which ſtay'd thy paſſage to the realms of day.
And that e'en death might to thy fame conſpire;
Bade thee on Freedom's glorious field expire;
Allow'd thee once to mingle in the ſtrife,
That thou might'ſt give thy country e'en thy life.
Bade Liberty and Honour, guard thy grave,
And countleſs thouſands for thy mourners gave;
And dare we then thy ſacred triumphs mourn,
Or with the fear of grief prophane thy urn?
Illuſtrious ſhade! forgive our mingled woes,
Which not for thee, but for our country flows;—
We mourn her loſs, we mourn her Hero, gone!—
We mourn thy Patriot ſoul, thy Godlike virtue flown——
But Oh! from yon bright realms vouchſafe to bend
On us thy looks, and to our fate attend,
Thy country's guardian angel deign to prove,
And watch around us with thy wonted love;
Still o'er our councils may thy ſoul preſide,
Thy light direct us, and thy genius guide;
Let thy great ſpirit glow in ev'ry breaſt,
And be thy virtue on each heart impreſs'd;
So ſhalt thou not alone in glory ſtand,
And other Warrens ſhall adorn our land——

Philadelphia, June 28, 1775.

We hear that JOHN MACPHERSON, Eſq; is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General SCHUYLER.

MARRIED at Princeton, The Reverend Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, to Miſs ANNE WETHERSPOON, daughter of the Reverend Dr. WETHERSPOON.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Hannah, J. Wells, St. Croix.
Sch. Polly, M. Van Alſtyne, Ditto.
Brig Katherine, T. Love, Senegal.
Sloop Sancho, J. Rider, Grenadoes.
Sch. Tryal, J. Warden, St. Kitts.
Brig Matty, C. Cragg, Dublin.
Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia.
Sloop Liberty, T. Mulford, North-Carolina.
Sloop New-York Packet, J. Buck, Ditto.
Brig Triton, J. Morſe, Piſcataqua.
Sloop Venus, D. Newton, New-Providence.
Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, Waterford.
Ship Dolphin, J. Randall, London.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Honduras Pac. A. La Croix, N. Providence.
Brig King George, G. Giddis, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Liſbon.
Sloop Lady Catherine, D. Ord, Ditto.
Sch. Phœnix, B. Darrell, South-Carolina.
Brig Matty, C. Cragg, Dublin.
Brig Katherine, T. Love, Falmouth.
Snow Penn, J. Magee, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Sloop Dolphin, W. Church, Grenadoes.
Ship Sally, J. Burrows, Liſbon.
Sch. Polly, B. Throope, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Hannah, P. Caſſady, Liverpool.
Sloop Polly, J. Garrigues, Jamaica.
Sch. Polly, A. Guy, Liſbon.
Ship Hancock and Adams, C. Forreſt, Dublin.
Sch. Honduras Packet, A. LaCroix, N. Providence.
Brig Hawke, L. Coffin, Nantucket.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday next, at Six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

A LOT of GROUND ſituated between Second and Third-ſtreets, near the New-Market. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber near Gray's Ferry, in Kingſeſs. MARY GREEN.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Servant LAD, has about three years to ſerve; is ſold for want of employment.—Enquire of the Printer.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Dolphin, John Randal, maſter, from LONDON,

A NUMBER of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, for four years; ſuch as bricklayers, butchers, ſilk, woollen and linen weavers, houſe-carpenters and joiners, wheel and mill-wrights, pitt-ſawyers, white and black-ſmith, watch-makers, watch chain and watch ſpring makers, farriers, taylors, buckle makers, gardeners, rope makers, bakers, comb makers, glaſs blowers, lath renders, breeches makers, grooms, farmers and labourers. WOMEN, mantua makers, cooks, diary and houſe-maids, &c. &c. &c.—— Apply to JOSEPH CARSAN, in Market-ſtreet, or ſaid Captain on board off Market-ſtreet wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG hearty Negro Woman, fit for town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

Newtown, June 26, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of MACKAY and HOVENDEN, by bond, note or book-debt, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle and pay off their reſpective debts before the 15th day of next month, in order to prevent the ſubſcriber, who is empowered to receive the ſame, from taking ſuch ſteps as will be diſagreeable as well to him as to them.

RICHARD HOVENDEN.

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM SHIPPIN, COOPER, On the lower ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf,

A QUANTITY of SHAD and HERRINGS, put up in the beſt manner for family uſe, in barrels and half barrels.

ALEXANDER POWER,

Has for SALE or to LET, on reaſonable terms,

A TRACT of good LAND, in Shearman's Valley, about twelve miles from Suſquehanna and twenty from Carliſle; containing 300 acres, with 20 acres of cleared land and a large houſe thereon. Another Plantation about four miles from the above, with a good dwelling-houſe and 40 acres of improved land, pleaſantly ſituated, two county high-ways intercepting one another in ſaid premiſes. Alſo, three other Plantations in that neighbourhood and up Suſquehanna.

N. B. ALEXANDER and WILLIAM POWER continue their Vendue as uſual, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at their new Vendue-houſe near South-ſtreet wharf, in Water-ſtreet, below Mr. John Hart's Vendue-ſtore.—Alſo to be let, a dwelling-houſe, ſtores and wharf near ſaid Power's Vendue-ſtore.

June 9, 1775.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a Pocket-book with a Fifty Pound Bond therein, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1771, payable the 1ſt of April, 1775. This is to forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid bond, as I never gave an aſſignment of it to any one.—The bond was due by JACOB CARPENTER, of Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, to be paid to the ſubſcriber, of Bart Townſhip, in the County aforeſaid. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the thief will forge an aſſignment on ſaid bond.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Hartford, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named WILLIAM DUNAGAN, twenty-two years of age, a well ſet fellow, about five feet high, with ſhort cut black hair; had on when he went away, a white ſhirt, an old gray coat and trowſers much patched, and a ſtriped linſey jacket; he ſpeaks much with the broague, is tender footed, and ſtoops a good deal. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL BOWER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are deſired at their peril not to harbour or carry him off.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to a Mantua-maker and Millener, lately from England. Enquire of the Printer.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *June* 17.

The Governor's Anſwer to the joint Addreſs of the Hon. the Council and the Houſe of Burgeſſes, in conſequence of the meſſage which his Excellency left behind him, upon his retreat on board the Fowey man of war.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

IN anſwer to your joint addreſs, preſented by your Deputies yeſterday, I acquaint you, that it appears to me the commotions among the people, and their menaces and threats (an enumeration of which I forbear, out of tenderneſs) have been of ſuch public notoriety, that you muſt ſuppoſe many of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony, whether they meditated or not, have at leaſt manifeſted, ſuch an inveteracy as juſtifies my ſuſpicion that they would not heſitate to commit a crime, which, horrid and atrocious as it is, I had juſt ground to apprehend: and when the diſpoſition which the Houſe of Burgeſſes have ſhewn towards me, the returns they have made to the reſpect and civility which I have been forward to offer to them, the countenance they have given to the violent and diſorderly proceedings of the people, his Majeſty's magazine having been forced and rifled in the preſence of ſome of the members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and, by the information of the Committee the Houſe appointed to inſpect the magazine, no other endeavours have been uſed than to prevail on the people to return the arms taken out, but not to commit the perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion they were found, in order that they might be brought to the puniſhment due to ſo heinous an offence, no leſs againſt the peace and good order of the country than the dignity and authority of the King; when a body of men aſſembled in the city of Williamſburg, not only to the knowledge, but with the approbation of every body, for the avowed purpoſe of attacking a party of the King's forces, which, without the leaſt foundation, it was reported were marching to my protection, and which, if true, ought to have been approved and aided, not oppoſed and inſulted, by all good and loyal ſubjects; when eſpecially the Houſe of Burgeſſes, or a Committee of the Houſe (which is the ſame) has ventured upon a ſtep fraught with the moſt alarming conſequences, in ordering and appointing guards, without ever conſulting me, to mount in the city of Williamſburg, as is pretended, to protect the magazine, but which may well be doubted, as there then remained nothing therein which required being guarded; but if otherwiſe, this ſtep nevertheleſs ſhows a deſign to uſurp the executive power, which, if it be perſiſted in, ſubverts the conſtitution: I ſay, when theſe circumſtances are duly conſidered, I may ſubmit it to your own judgment whether I could reaſonably expect any good effect from communicating the ground of my uneaſineſs to you.

But as you are pleaſed, Gentlemen, now to aſſure me, that you will cheerfully concur in any meaſure that may be propoſed proper for the ſecurity of myſelf and family, I leave to your own conſideration whether that can be effected any otherwiſe than by reinſtating me in the full powers of my office, as his Majeſty's repreſentative, by opening the courts of juſtice, and reſtoring the energy of the laws, which is all the ſecurity requiſite for all parties; by diſarming all independant companies, or other bodies of men raiſed and acting in defiance of lawful authority, and by obliging thoſe who have taken any of his Majeſty's public ſtore of arms to deliver them up immediately; and, what is not leſs eſſential than any thing, by your own example, and every means in your power, aboliſhing that ſpirit of perſecution, which, to the diſgrace of humanity, now reigns, and purſues with menaces and acts of oppreſſion, all perſons who differ from the multitude in political opinion, or are attached from principles and duty to the ſervice of their King and government; by which means, the deluded people never hearing but the diſfigured ſide of a ſtory, their minds are continually kept in that ferment which ſubjects them forever to be impoſed upon, and leads to the commiſſion of any deſperate act, and endangers the general ſafety. For the more ſpeedy accompliſhment of theſe ends, and the great object and neceſſary buſineſs of the ſeſſions, I ſhall have no objection to your adjourning to the town of York, where I will meet you, and remain with you till your buſineſs be finiſhed.

With reſpect to your entreaty that I ſhould return to the Palace, as the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people, I muſt repreſent to you, that, unleſs there be among you a ſincere and active deſire to ſeize this opportunity, now offered to you by Parliament, of eſtabliſhing the freedom of your country upon a fixed and known foundation, and of uniting yourſelves with your fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain in one common bond of intereſt, and mutual aſſiſtance, my return to Williamſburg would be as fruitleſs to the people, as, poſſibly, it might be dangerous to myſelf. But if your proceedings manifeſt that happy diſpoſition, which is to be deſired ardently by every good friend to this as well as the mother country, I aſſure you, in the warmth of my heart, that I will return, with the greateſt joy, and ſhall conſider it as the moſt fortunate event of my life if you give me an opportunity to be an inſtrument of promoting your happineſs, and a mediator between you and the ſupreme authority, to obtain for you every explanation of your doubts, and the fulleſt conviction of the ſincerity of their deſire to confirm to you the undiſturbed enjoyment of your rights and liberty; and I ſhall be well pleaſed, by bringing my family back again, that you ſhould have ſuch a pledge of my attachment to this country, and of my wiſhes to cultivate a cloſe and laſting intimacy with the inhabitants.

June 10, 1775. DUNMORE.

NEW-YORK, *June* 26.

The ſhip Juliana, Capt. Montgomery, arrived at Sandy Hook laſt Saturday night, from London, in which veſſel our worthy Governor came paſſenger. He landed at 8 o'clock yeſterday evening, and was conducted to the houſe of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Eſq; by an immenſe number of the principle people of this city.

Yeſterday arrived here from Philadelphia, in their way for the camp at Boſton, General WASHINGTON, appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congreſs commander in chief of all the Provincial troops in North-America, attended by the Generals LEE and SCHUYLER: They were eſcorted by a party of Light-Horſe: The Generals landed at the ſeat of Col. Liſpenard about four o'clock yeſterday afternoon, from whence they were conducted by nine companies of foot, in their uniforms, and a greater number of the principal inhabitants of this city, than ever appeared here on any occaſion before.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Providence [45 *miles from Boſton*] *to his friend in this city, dated June* 20, 1775.

"You doubtleſs have been alarmed with divers accounts of the conteſt which happened on the 17th inſt. between the King's troops and our army; ſhall give you a narrative in a few words, as the poſt now waits.

"On the evening of the 16th, Col. Putnam took poſſeſſion of Bunker's Hill, with about 2000 men, and began an intrenchment, which they had made ſome progreſs in.—At 8 in the morning, a party of Regulars landed at Charleſtown, and fired the town in divers places.—Under cover of the ſmoke, a body of about 5000 men marched up to our intrenchments, and made a furious and ſudden attack; they were drove back three times; and when they were making the third attack, one of our people imprudently ſpoke aloud that their powder was all gone; which being heard by ſome of the Regular officers, they encouraged their men to march up to the trenches with fixed bayonets, and entered them; on which our people were ordered to retreat, which they did with all ſpeed, till they got out of muſket ſhot; they then formed, but were not purſued: In the mean time ſix men of war, and four floating batteries were brought up, and kept up a continual fire on the cauſeway that leads on to Charleſtown; our people retreated through the fire, but not without the loſs of many of the men. Our loſs is 60 men killed and miſſing, and about 140 wounded. The brave Dr. Warren is among the former, and Col. Gardner among the latter.—We left 6 field pieces on the hill; our people are now intrenched on Pleaſant Hill, within cannon ſhot of Bunker's Hill. The loſs of the King's troops muſt be very conſiderable; the exact number we cannot tell. If our people had been ſupplied with ammunition they would have held poſſeſſion moſt certainly. They have begun firing on Roxbury with carcaſes to ſet it on fire, but have not yet ſucceeded. Our people are in high ſpirits, and are very earneſt to put this matter on another trial."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28.

Yeſterday arrived here an expreſs from the American camp, who brought letters to the Congreſs, by him we have the following.

Extract of a letter from Weathersfield, June 22, 1775.

"Before this, you muſt know, (I conclude) that there has been a battle, in which fell the honourable, the noble Dr. Warren. For fear you may not have the particulars, I will endeavour in part to relate to you how the affair was, as by the beſt account I can gather from letters from the camp:—Laſt Friday afternoon, orders were iſſued for about 1,800 of the Provincial troops and 200 of the Connecticut, to parade themſelves at ſix o'clock with one day's proviſion, equipt with packs, blankets, &c. their orders were given at nine o'clock, and they marched with their teams, trenching tools, &c. on Bunker's Hill, to heave up an intrenchment, which you are ſenſible is near the water, ſhips, &c. they worked moſt ſurpriſingly that night, and were diſcovered at ſunriſe by a ſailor from the maſt head; the Britiſh army began a fire from Cop's Hill near Cotton's church, in Boſton, and from all the ſhips that could be brought to play, which contined till near eight. About one o'clock P. M. the Americans at Cambridge heard that the Regulars were landing from their floating batteries, and the alarm was ſounded, and they were ordered down to the breaſt work at Charleſtown. Before it was poſſible, Capt. Cheſter writes me, he could get there, the battle had begun in earneſt, and cannon and muſket ball were plenty about their ears; Cheſter and my brother both were in the engagement, they reinforced our men that had left the breaſtwork, in fine order, though they paſt through the cannonading of the ſhips, bombs, chain ſhot, ting ſhot, double headed ſhot, &c. but then their ſuperior number of artillery and number of men, for they were three to two, forced our men to retreat, after a warm engagement of one hour and a half. Thank Heaven but few of our men fell, conſidering the advantage they had of us; our men were much fatigued with working at the intrenchments, and I believe not in the beſt preparation in the world to meet an enemy. Add to this terrible ſcene, the Britiſh troops, to their eternal diſgrace, ſhame and barbarity, ſet Charleſtown on fire with torches. My brother ſays, we were obliged to retreat upon Proſpect Hill, where we made a ſtand, and ſaid we would all die before we would retreat any further; but the Britiſh troops did not think fit to come out from under protection of their ſhipping. The loſs of Americans is ſuppoſed to be of wounded, miſſing and ſlain, about 120. A large genteel well dreſſed gentleman that firſt mounted our breaſt-work, was overſet by one of our impudent Americans, who took ſo good aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the intrenchment, juſt as he cried, the day is our own.—We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave and great General Waſhington, we ſhall receive him with *open arms*."

The following is the copy of a note ſent to Colonel Lincoln.

Hingham, Monday, June 19, 1775.

"Yeſterday I came out of Boſton, at two o'clock, A. M. I heard the officers and ſoldiers ſay, that they were ſure that they had a thouſand or more men killed and wounded, that they were carrying the wounded from four o'clock on Saturday till I came away. General How commanded the troops. They buried their dead at Charleſtown; among the dead was Major Pitcairn, and a great many other officers.—There were 5000 ſoldiers went out of Boſton. The ſoldiers and officers exult very much upon taking our lines.

JOB BRADFORD."

The following was added by the Gentleman who forwarded the above to this city.

"June 20, 1775—The dead and miſſing on our part, is about 60 or 70.—The above account of Captain Bradford's is confirmed by two other channels, and agree."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated June 20.

"We have juſt received an account by a man who is ſaid to have ſwam out of Boſton, that we killed and wounded 1000 of the Miniſterial troops, among which is a General, Majors Sheriff and Pitcairn, and ſixty other officers killed and ſeventy wounded. The whole of the troops landed at Charleſtown, were five thouſand.

"In this action fell our worthy and much lamented friend Dr. Warren, with as much glory as Wolfe, after performing many feats of bravery, and exhibiting a coolneſs and conduct, which did honour to the judgment of his country, in appointing him a few days before, one of our Major Generals."

Extract of a letter from Hartford, June 23.

"Mr. Adams and Mr. Alcot, arrived from the Provincial camp at Cambridge, which they left Wedneſday at four o'clock in the afternoon:—Their account is as follows; two hundred of the Provincials killed, wounded, and taken priſoners. Officers killed, Major Moore, Dr. Warren, a Colonel and a Captain, whoſe names are unknown: The New-Hampſhire regiment ſuſtained the greateſt loſs in this engagement. The number of Regulars at this battle were between four and five thouſand, one thouſand of which are killed and wounded.

"The Provincials who oppoſed them were about 2000, who repulſed the Regulars three times.

"The Provincials were entrenched at Breed's-hill, and were there firſt attacked; they are now entrenched an Proſpect-Hill, and the Regulars are entrenched at Bunker's-Hill, ſo that they are now only a mile and a half diſtant from each other.

"Colonel Gardener that was wounded, is likely to recover in a few days."

Yeſterday morning ſat out from this city, for the American camp at Cambridge, JOHN SULLIVAN, Eſq; of New-Hampſhire, being appointed a Brigadier General by the Honourable Continental Congreſs. He was accompanied ſome diſtance from the city by a detachment of the light infantry of the third battalion, and a number of the officers of the militia and other Gentlemen.

Newtown, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, May 22, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of ABRAHAM PICKET, an inſolvent debtor now confined in the common gaol of the county of Suſſex, that they be and appear before two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suſſex, at the Court-houſe, on Monday the third day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of ſaid debtors eſtate ſhould not be made and he diſcharged, purſuant to an act of the Governor, Council and General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, paſſed in the twelfth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and alſo purſuant to an act paſſed in the fifteenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, A ſupplementary act to an act intituled an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on the 12th inſtant, (May) two ſtray COWS, the one black, with a white face, the other a dark brown, with a white face. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again.

JACOB KEYSER.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Chriſtiana Bridge, New-Caſtle County, on the 23d of April laſt, an apprentice lad, named GEORGE GRAY, by trade a hatter, 18 or 19 years of age; has two years to ſerve, about five feet ſix inches high, has a down look, yellow complexion, with a ſcar down his noſe, very talkative and conceited of his own abilities: Had on when he went away, an olive coloured fuſtian coat, red veſt, nankeen breeches, thread ſtockings, faſhionable ſhoes, and a pair of very gay carved ſilver buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOEL LEWIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid apprentice at their peril.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night the 14th inſtant (May) a bay GELDING, ſeven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder with W. ſomewhat dim, trots, paces and gallops, ſhod before, his mane and tail black, and his mane trimmed on the near ſide. Whoever takes up the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the horſe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, paid by ISAAC GIBBS.

FOR BRISTOL,

The good SHIP PROSPERITY, WILLIAM M'CULLOCH, MASTER;

HAVING great part of her cargo ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, or ſaid maſter on board at Hamilton's wharf.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Middleſex County, East New-Jerſey, on the 30th of May laſt, a darkiſh ſorrel MARE, with a white ſtrip down her face, her collar marked with grey hairs, is five years old this graſs, fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, well built, good carriage, and ſome white on her off fore foot. Any perſon taking up ſaid mare and ſending word to the ſubſcriber, to ABRAHAM KINTZING, in Philadelphia, or to NOAH MARSH, Inn-keeper, in Elizabeth Town, East-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by either of the above mentioned perſons, or by

DAVID STEWART.

May 8th, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk Ferry, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negro man, named CUFF, who has for a conſiderable time rowed in the ferry boat at ſaid ferry. He is about five feet three or four inches high, very ſtrait, has thick lips, with the letter R marked on his right cheek, he is pretty ſmart and talks a little in the Negro dialect. He had on when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, oznabrigs ſhirt, old ſtockings and no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS SAVIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of Adam Good's ſhed in Tawny-Town, Frederick County, Maryland, the twenty-ninth day of October laſt, at night, A YELLOW BAY GELDING, about nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, ſomewhat thick on the witherlock, occaſioned by the fiſtula, paces and trots, his left hind foot white, no brand nor ear mark, had on a half worn ſaddle, and a pair of ſaddle bags, an old blue great coat. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid GELDING, and brings him to Adam Good, in Tawny-Town, or to Abraham Myer, in New Coſhahoppa in Philadelphia County, or to Leonard Keller, in Reems-Town, fixteen miles from Lancaſter, ſhall have the above REWARD, and no queſtions aſked, paid by either of the above named men, or the ſubſcriber in Coſhahoppa. JACOB GREATHER.

May 15*th*, 1775.

STOLEN laſt Saturday night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, near ELLIS PUSEY'S mill, a blackiſh brown mare, about eight years old this graſs, mealy mouthed and very low before, both paces and trots at a ſlow rate, her footlocks trimmed ſome time in the Winter, and hurt with the collar on each ſide of her ſhoulder, her mane being turned to the wrong ſide, it was trimmed ſome time ago to make it lay to the right ſide, ſhod all round, about fifteen hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the owner again, ſhall have, if ten miles from home TEN SHILLINGS, if twenty miles, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if at a farther diſtance, THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare, and THREE POUNDS for the thief, paid by me

WILLIAM REED.

N. B. There was left in the field of the ſubſcriber, the ſame night, ſuppoſed by the thief, a grey horſe, ſhod all round, ſteel toed before, but wore ſmooth, his mane being well trimmed, about four or five years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be a hackney horſe, the owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tueſday laſt, the 30th of May, from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a likely mulatto lad, about 21 years of age, of the middle ſize, a little marked with the ſmall pox, calls himſelf JAMES GREEN: Had on when he went away, a green cloth coat, with a red cape and white metal baſket buttons, a fuſtian waiſtcoat and thickſet breeches. It is ſuppoſed ſaid ſervant is in company with a tall thin Iriſh girl, red haired, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and calls herſelf ROSE, the thumb on one of her hands grows cloſe to the palm. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, allowed by

ANDREW HAMILTON.

N. B. Said lad plays a little on the fife and fiddle. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off or harbour him at any rate.

A SINGLE MAN who underſtands farming, and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to WILLIAM HARRIS, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, or to the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber bought a piece of land, with the improvements thereon, in Turkeyford townſhip, Bedford county, of a certain JOHN WENEEL, living in ſaid townſhip and county, for which I gave him a bond for fifteen pounds and a note for nine pounds five ſhillings; and having ſince heard that another man hath a warrant upon ſaid land: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon may take any aſſignment on ſaid bond and note, as I am determined not to pay them until the ſaid WENEEL delivers me the land which he ſold.

HERMAN BLAESER.

Baltimore, May 20, 1775.

ON the third day of November laſt was committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, a Negro man who calls himſelf TOMBOY, and ſays he is the property of ROBERT RUTTER, but either cannot or will not tell in what county his maſter lives, nor can he give any account of the names of any Gentlemen who live in the neighbourhood of his maſter. I am inclined to think he came from Somerſet or Worceſter county, as he was brought to this town by a ſhallop that is ſaid to have come from one of theſe counties. He is about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, and a ſtrong made fellow. It is long ſince he has been advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette. If he is not taken away in one month from this date, I ſhall ſell him for payment of his priſon fees. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

By the Captains Holland, Watson, *and* Loring, *from* LONDON; *and Captain* Scot, *from* BELFAST, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *we have the following advices.*

From the GROYNE, *April* 5.

THE fleet which has just sailed from Ferrol was this morning plainly seen from hence. It consists of fifteen sail, viz. Two ships of the line, three frigates, five flutes, three bomb ketches, and two transports. Besides a large number of marines, this fleet has on board the two regiments of Toledo and Savoy, each of two battalions, and an hundred men of the Royal corps of artillery. We don't yet certainly know the object of this armament. Its first destination is only for Cadiz, where, it seems, it is to join a much larger force.

Genoa, April 15. Letters from Marseilles advise, that the Captain of a French ship was arrived there from Algiers, who deposed, that there had been a very bloody action near Oran, between the Moors and the Algerines. The same advices add that 14 tartans were equipping in the port of Marseilles for the service of the Spanish armament, destined to act against the Algerines, who have occasioned the war between the King of Spain and the Algerines.

Warsaw, April 19. The permanent Council assembled this day for the first time. The Russian troops are preparing to quit this kingdom; yet they may possibly remain longer, or be replaced by those of the other two powers, especially if the report be true, that fresh confederacies are forming in several districts; this would not fail to ruin entirely this unhappy kingdom, which has been already but too much torn by its own inhabitants.

It is assured, on the other hand, that independently of the Prussian encampment near Augustow, 40,000 men belonging to the same power are to be assembled near Graudentz, where a camp is already tracing out for them.

Hamburgh, April 29. The extraordinary movements making for some time past in the cabinets of some of the powers of Europe, make our politicians conjecture that we are at the eve of seeing some great event come to light.

Hague, April 29. Some authentic letters from Mogador, dated the 15th of February mention, that the Emperor of Morocco has sent letters to the Governor of that place, and to that of the Porte, with orders to them, not in any respect to insult the subjects of the States General, established in his country, nor any of the merchant ships which trade to that port, but on the contrary to assure them that both themselves and their effects may depend upon the most perfect security, as it is his Majesty's pleasure; that all those who disobey his orders, on that head, be severely punished. Moreover this Prince offers all the Dutch Captains, who ask it, passports, which enable them to carry on their trade all along the coast in safety.

Wesel, May 2. A camp will soon be formed near this town, consisting of 50,000 men, and the King is expected there. It is also said, that considerable magazines are to be assembled in this neighbourhood. The levies go on successfully in his Majesty's dominions. In general, every thing seems in a ferment, as was the case before, when important affairs were in agitation. We also learn, that 12,000 of the Elector Palatine's troops are to be assembled at the same time near Dusseldorff.

Paris, May 2. Four hundred of the corps of artillery have been sent from Auxerre to quell the insurrection at Dijon. A battalion of the regiment of Aunis is likewise ordered thither from Besancon, and will remain there whilst the Prince of Condé is holding the states of Burgundy.

Amsterdam, May 4. If we may credit foreign intelligence, great changes will take place very soon in Europe. Letters from Paris assure, that orders have been sent to Brest to fit out seventeen ships of war with the utmost diligence; which gives room to many conjectures. These letters add, that some people are of opinion, that this squadron is to join the Spanish fleet, which consists of the same number of ships, and then steer in consort towards America. Others, on the contrary, suppose that this armament has no other object but to guard against the great preparations making by Great Britain to subdue her colonies.

Bristol, May 11. The Charming Peggy, Captain Tilly, which arrived here on Monday last from New-York, has brought a petition to his Majesty, a memorial to the Lords and a representation and remonstrance to the Commons of Great-Britain, from the General Assembly of New-York, requesting their mutual endeavours for a settlement of the present disputes subsisting between the mother country and her colonies.

St. James's, May 6. The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut. General John Irwine to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's land forces in Ireland, and also to be Governor of Londonderry and Calmore Fort in said kingdom.

LONDON, *May* 6.

By a private correspondent we learn, that the King's troops at Boston have attacked and defeated the Provincials, who lost a thousand men in the action. The loss of the former, it is said, is six hundred. We are not yet enabled to give our readers a more particular account of this unhappy event, but have reason to believe it must very soon be circumstantially known, an express with the above news to Government being just arrived.

May 9. Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which carry balls from four to seven pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the Tower, in the course of the last week, for the use of the troops in America.

It was seven weeks yesterday since that true friend to the liberties and happiness of his country, Doctor Benjamin Franklin, sailed with a fair wind from Spithead for Philadelphia; that it may reasonably be concluded he is now in that city, where the representatives of THE UNITED COLONIES are to assemble in General Congress, to-morrow, the 10th of May, a day which ought to be kept as an extraordinary festival by all true Whigs in Great-Britain and Ireland, as well as in North-America. The Doctor, from his uncommon abilities, perhaps not a little whetted by the treatment he met with here, will, no doubt, contribute in some small measure to the winding up the feelings of his oppressed countrymen to a proper *electrical charge*, for a grand *explosion* throughout the continent of North America.

May 10. It may be depended on that the refractory Americans are not the spring which has put the Ministry in motion for some days past, and which has caused such hurry and diligence in our dockyards, such anxiety in manning of ships, and augmentation of land forces; insolence in the Spaniards, like pertness in a school boy, is arrived at such a height, that nothing but a flogging will make them conform to the rules of good manners and justice.

Lord North's tone is strangely altered lately. Last year he positively declared, that the French and Spaniards would not be able to go to war in ten years. In January he tells the Parliament they were in good condition for a rupture; but he assured them, it was not in the least the design of France and Spain to break the peace; now his Lordship as strenuously asserts, they have really been preparing for several months past.

There is some talk of a proposal having been lately made by the Emperor of Germany to our court of taking off the duty of our woollen goods exported thither, on condition that the like indulgence shall be shewn to the German linens imported hither.

The report of a Spanish war gains ground among the most intelligent kind of people so much, that 'tis thought not all the concessions of the Falkland Island Ministers will be able to prevent it.

Considerable betts are depending in the city, that we shall have a war with Spain before the month of August, and that France joins the Spaniards within six months after.

So positive are the mercantile people of an approaching war with Spain, that many Captains, now lying in the river, have received orders from their owners to fit their ships as in time of war.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, April 10.

"The armament of some ships of war in our ports is continued with the greatest activity; and several regiments have received orders to march towards the coasts; besides which, a Dutch ship hath just been freighted on account of the King, and an embargo is laid on all the ships of this nation. We are ignorant at present of the motive for all these measures."

Orders are sent to Chatham for every vessel belonging to government, lying at that port, to be immediately docked, and made ready to put to sea at a very short notice.

The Concord, Bateson, and the Phœnix, Helleyer, both from Newfoundland, are safe arrived at Waterford, and bring an account, that the Dutch had a great number of ships fishing there, and were bound to America.

Yesterday the first regiment of foot marched through the city with bayonets fixed.

It is calculated that the King of Prussia has at this time in Prussia, Silesia, and Pomerania, not less than 60,000 effective men, who could be brought into the field on the shortest warning: And what might not be expected from so formidable an army, if the following character of its Commander be true, as given some years since by Mr. Mitchell: "Such intrepidity beams from his eye as strikes the boldest "soldier with an awful terror."

There is not at this present time a power in Europe but what seems to be arming for war.

Advice is received from Gibraltar, that a Danish merchant ship had been taken in the Mediterranean by some Algerine cruizers, and carried into Algiers, in consequence of which a Danish squadron sailed for that place, and demanded a restitution of the ship and cargo; on refusal of which they threatned to bombard the town, and reduce it to ashes; that these threats had the desired effect, the ship was restored, and the cargo, which had been confiscated, paid for.

Lord Effingham being ordered to join his regiment in America, has asked the King's leave of absence, and if that cannot be granted, that he may be permitted to retire from the army; several messages have passed on the occasion, but nothing is decided at present.

Seldom a day passes now but the horse and foot guards are exercised in Hyde-Park.

May 11. Three ships of the line are ordered to be fitted out forthwith; it is said they are to take on board a number of troops, and are destined for the West-Indies.

The Noble Bounty, Dutchman, from Charlestown, is arrived at Cowes; and the Chalkley, Spain, from Philadelphia, at Bristol.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, April 19.

"It is reported as rather an interesting particular, that whilst they were reading in the Diet that the Republic took upon itself the King's debts, the Sieur Drewnosk, Secretary to the Diet and the Confederacy, in specifying the total amount of those debts, left out one cypher, but the King, who attended very regularly at all those assemblies, and who listened with great attention during the whole lecture, did not wait for his Chancellor to rectify the mistake, called aloud from his throne, "Read 9,000,000, and not 900 000 livres."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 28.

"The indifferent harvest last year in this kingdom, and the cold and dry weather we have at present, makes the farmers and dealers in corn imagine, that by keeping up their grain they may sell it at a more advanced price, by which the markets are very scantily supplied with that article, and the arret of the 14th of September forbids the Officers of the Police from using proper means to remedy it; for by obviating this inconvenience, they must hurt the liberty of commerce, and occasion more considerable monopolies. The King, whose greatest care is to relieve his subjects, particularly the most numerous part of them, the indigent, has given a fresh mark of his paternal tenderness, worthy a Henry the IVth, by granting rewards to those who shall import corn from foreign parts. This bounty is to extend even to foreigners. An arret of the King has been published accordingly, dated the 24th of this month.

We are assured from good authority, that the great preparations of Spain are continued with unremitting diligence; that 300 transports, victualled for three months, are ready in the port of Ferrol; that the Wallons and Irish in the Spanish service, together with several regiments formed out of the mountaineers of Galicia, are already arrived near Ferrol; that the fleet of Spanish ships of the line, destined to convoy the transports, had their sails bent in the harbour of Carthagena when the express came away; and that the Spanish court *assured Lord Grantham this great force* (PREPARING IN THE ATLANTIC) *is destined to chastise the petty States of Barbary in the* MEDITERRANEAN.

Yesterday Lord Camden gave notice in the House of Lords, that he should make a motion on Wednesday next, in consequence of a petition from the settlers of Quebec against the late act for regulating the government of Quebec, and desired the Lords might be summoned accordingly.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Burke gave notice of a motion relative to America on Tuesday next, and required that the members should be summoned to attend. It is to be founded on a Petition from the inhabitants of New-York. At the same time Sir George Saville gave notice, that he should present a petition on the same day from the settlers at Quebec, against the act of the last session of the last Parliament for regulating the government of Quebec.

The motion of so much expectation in the Upper House, relates to the petition from New-York, which is likely, it is said, to be better received by the Lords than the Commons.

The Nancy, Smith, and the York Linsey, both from New York for London, are put into Falmouth, after very short passages; they sent their dispatches up immediately by express.

May 12. Yesterday Lord Camden acquainted the House of Peers, that he intended to make a motion relative to the Protestant settlers at Quebec, and desired the House might be summoned for that day, which was ordered accordingly.

Yesterday the bill for settling Buckingham House on her Majesty, and for other purposes, was reported in the House of Commons, and ordered to be engrossed.

An American thinks that Lord C—rth—n might have done himself more honour by joining with Lord C—d—n in supporting the cause of the colonies, instead of opposing that noble Lord's pathetic vindication of the rights and liberties of America. What a pity (adds he) will it be, if America should be overpowered by the weight which administration has insidiously acquired by unwearied efforts to persuade the inhabitants of England, that *American freedom* and *independence* are incompatible with the *British rights* of empire, or *British security*. If America was perfectly free, and independent of every restraint, would this little island possess less *real* happiness?

It is certain that messengers have within these two months been continually passing and repassing between the Kings of France, Spain and Emperor of Germany, but not a tittle has transpired relative to their business.

The petitions from New-York and Pennsylvania, which were to have been presented yesterday are put off till Monday.

May 14. By the mail from Flanders, the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Ferrol is confirmed.

May 15. *It is now believed that Spain will take the lead in breaking peace with Great-Britain from which France will derive two advantages; first, by shewing the necessity of fulfilling her engagements with Spain; secondly, by uniting the several discordant interests in the Court and Cabinet in one great principle, that of setting limits to the dangerous growing power of Great-Britain, and interrupting and chastising her for the insolent claim of dominion they pretend she at present exercises over the whole commercial world.*

Nothing now prevents a rupture between this country and every branch of the Houſe of Bourbon, but the diſagreements ſubſiſting in the French royal Family, and the unſettled, divided ſtate of the French cabinet.

There is advice from Gibraltar, that the Spinoſa, a Spaniſh frigate, had put in there with a corſair of Salee, taken after a moſt dreadful engagement of three hours, wherein all the crew of the latter, which conſiſted of 200 men, were killed, except 13.

There is now the greateſt quantity of foreign corn in the port of London ever known at one time.

A correſpondent obſerves, that from the preſent procedures of ſeveral European Princes, it ſhould ſeem that the amuſement of a King conſiſts in making the world unhappy. The Spaniſh Monarch has declared war againſt the Algerines; the Emperor of Morocco, alſo avows himſelf the enemy of the Dey of Algiers; the King of Pruſſia is diligently augmenting his forces, as if meditating ſome ſignal blow; the King of France is preparing a formidable fleet; and the King of Great Britain is at the eve of a war with his own ſubjects.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.

"*They write from Vienna, that the Emperor, previous to his ſetting out from Court, has promoted thirteen Lieutenant field Marſhals, and that every thing has the appearance of an approaching war.*

"*Letters from Warſaw mention, that the greateſt conſternation reigns at that Court; that all the Miniſters of the Crown inſiſt that they will not depend from the Council permanent; matters became ſo dangerous, that the King was obliged to ſummon a Privy Council at two o'clock in the morning on the 18th ult.*

"*The King of Pruſſia, in order to uſurp the whole commerce, has publiſhed an edict, that none of his ſubjects ſhall in future viſit the fair of Leipzic, under very ſevere puniſhment.*"

May 20. At five o'clock Mr. Burke brought up and preſented a Remonſtrance and Repreſentation from the Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, the main purport of which is directed againſt the propriety of taxing the American Colonies in the Britiſh Parliament. As ſoon as the remonſtrance was read by the Clerk, Mr. Burke moved that the ſame be referred to a Committee, and Lord North moved an ammendment. A debate now enſued, which continued till half after ſeven o'clock, when the queſtion being put on the amendment, the Houſe divided,

Ayes, 186.——Noes, 67.

Upon which a ſhort debate enſued, and the principal ſpeakers were, for the amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Aubrey, and Mr. Thomas Walpole; againſt it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governor Johnſon, and Serjeant Adair.

Mr. Burke introduced the buſineſs in a ſhort and pathetic ſpeech, and was anſwered by Lord North in a very plauſible manner; to which Mr. Cruger replied with much ſpirit and eloquence; and the debates upon the whole, were very intereſting and entertaining.

The following was the amendment propoſed by Lord North on Monday laſt, on the repreſentation and remonſtrance from New-York, preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Burke.

As ſoon as the Act of the 6th of George III. was called for and a clauſe read, it was moved, after the word remonſtrance to inſert, "In which the ſaid Aſſembly claim to themſelves rights derogatory to, and inconſiſtent with, the legiſlative authority of Parliament, as declared by the ſaid Act."

On Saturday evening ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage at Boſton, brought by a ſhip arrived at Briſtol from that place, after a quick paſſage, which were forwarded to his Majeſty.

The Spaniſh Miniſtry have given the *ſtrongeſt aſſurances* to the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the armament now fitting out in the different ports of Spain, "*is not intended to act againſt Great-Britain or her Colonies.*"

Thurſday night an expreſs arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th inſtant, at Zell, of a fever, aged twenty-three years and ten months; ſhe was born the 22d of July, 1751.

HOUSE of LORDS, *May* 19.

The Duke of Manchester preſented a paper intitled, A Memorial from the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-York, and moved that the ſame might be read. A matter of order was now ſtarted, whether it would be regular to receive the ſaid memorial, as his Grace had not ſtated the contents, and declined to do ſo farther than reading the title and the prayer, deſiring the repeal of certain acts of Parliament, and praying redreſs. Lords Townſhend, Buckingham, and Denbegh objected to it on ſeveral other grounds, particularly to the very title memorial, which they contended was improper, and expreſſive of diſreſpect towards the Houſe, and a diſclaiming of its legiſlative authority. Lord Sandwich ſpoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding and moved an amendment, by adding after the word "memorial," the contents whereof not having been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he inſiſted, that part at leaſt of the contents had been opened, and moved an amendment to the laſt amendment, by adding the concluding words of the memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Manchester. This gave another turn to the debate, and Lord Gower inſiſted, as his Grace had refuſed, though often preſſed to make known the contents, his Lordſhip moved another amendment to the queſtion ſo amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate aroſe about the manner of getting rid of the ſeveral amendments, and coming back to the main queſtion, that the ſaid memorial be now read, in which the Lords Mansfield, Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth, and Marchmont, ſpoke. At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt and uncertainty, the queſtion was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a diviſion; and the queſtion on the original motion, "that ſaid memorial be now read," being put, there appeared,

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So the Memorial was rejected by a majority of almoſt three to one.

Yeſterday a petition from the proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Sir George Saville. This occaſioned a warm debate, in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Adam Drummond, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Turner, Colonel Barre, and Mr. Burke, were ſpeakers. At half after ten the queſtion (which during the courſe of the debates had been frequently called for) was put, when the Houſe divided; the numbers were, for the motion 86, againſt it 174.

May 23. It is ſaid that on Thurſday his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and cloſe the preſent ſeſſion with a Speech from the Throne.

It is talked that the celebration of the King's birth-day will be poſtponed till the 23d of June, on account of the mourning for the late Queen of Denmark.

The Grace, M'Cauſland, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Dover; and the Riſing Sun, Salter, from South-Carolina, at Cowes.

The want of corn is ſo great all over France, that the King has iſſued an edict, allowing to all veſſels, as well French as foreigners, that ſhall arrive with foreign corn in any French ports, from the 15th inſt. to the 1ſt of Auguſt enſuing, a premium of 18 ſols for every quintal of wheat, and 12 ſols for every quintal of rye, and all ſuch ſhips are to be exempt from paying any duty of freight, or any other ſort, in any French port during the above period. The above bounty to be immediately paid by the King's Officers in the reſpective ports in that kingdom.

Intelligence is arrived from Paris, that the King diſpatched orders to all his ſea ports to be put in a ſtate of defence immediately. Similar orders have been given by the Court of Spain, which puzzles our moſt experienced politicians greatly, they not being able even to gueſs at the deſigns of thoſe powers.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *June* 24.

Laſt Thurſday a joint addreſs of the Hon. the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes was tranſmitted to the Governor, on board the Fowey man of war, of which the following is a copy. It is ſaid his Excellency intends to take up his reſidence at Portſmouth, and that Lady Dunmore, and the reſt of his Lordſhip's family, will ſail to-morrow for England.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The joint ADDRESS of the COUNCIL and HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, have received your Lordſhip's anſwer to our joint addreſs, by which we repreſented to your Excellency how very inſecure we thought the public arms in the Palace ſince your Lordſhip's removal from thence, and requeſted that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to order them to be ſtored in the public magazine, judging this a repoſitory of much greater ſecurity.

You are pleaſed to tell us, that experience hath ſhewn the inſecurity of the magazine, and that as the Palace hath hitherto been reſpected, you thought it improper to give any other orders that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain in the Palace, and that they may, on no account, be touched without your expreſs permiſſion. Though theſe arms, my Lord, may be conſidered, in ſome ſort, as belonging to his Majeſty, as the ſupreme head of this government, and that they are properly under your Lordſhip's direction; yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preſerved for the uſe of the country in caſes of emergency.

We would not wiſh to interfere with your Lordſhip's authority, of this diſpoſition we preſume our former addreſs afforded the ſtrongeſt teſtimony; but the reflection that theſe arms are ſo much expoſed that they may eaſily be made the moſt improper and deſtructive uſe of, is, to us, extremely alarming.

The Palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much reſpected, but not ſo much out of regard to the building as the reſidence of his Majeſty's repreſentative. Had your Lordſhip thought fit to remain there, we ſhould have had no apprehenſions of danger; but, conſidering theſe arms at preſent expoſed to your ſervants, and every rude invader, the ſecurity formerly derived from your Lordſhip's preſence cannot now be relied on.

In your Lordſhip's anſwer to an addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, you are pleaſed to ſay, that experience has demonſtrated to you that the city of Williamſburg is an improper place for the reſidence of our Governor, and give it as a reaſon for not returning the powder, according to your own voluntary promiſe, made to the Houſe, that you could not attend to its preſervation, nor depend on its ſecurity, if returned to the magazine. We ſhould ſuppoſe, my Lord, that your Excellency's attention to the arms would be equally neceſſary for their ſecurity, as you know the Palace ſtanding on the edge of the city, and we ſhould, for this reaſon, imagine it more likely to be rifled than the magazine in the midſt of it; beſides, ſhould it be thought neceſſary, a proper guard might be kept at the magazine, which we did not think ſo decent to propoſe for your Lordſhip's Palace. Our apprehenſions, my Lord, have been not a little increaſed by conſidering the ſeveral depoſitions taken by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; we decline commenting upon them, but ſubmit to the world from whence the unhappy diſturbances in this colony took their riſe. We muſt, my Lord, once more entreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the public magazine.

We cannot, my Lord, decline repreſenting to you, that the important buſineſs of this Aſſembly hath been much impeded by your Excellency's removal from the Palace. This ſtep hath deprived us of the neceſſary and free acceſs to your Lordſhip, which we conceive the conſtitution entitles us to. There are ſeveral bills of the laſt importance to this country now ready to be preſented to your Excellency for your aſſent.

We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preſerving that harmony which we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between all the branches of our legiſlature, ſubmitted to the great inconvenience of ſending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to preſent our ſeveral addreſſes; but we think it would be highly improper, and too great a departure from the conſtitutional and accuſtomed mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the Aſſembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the Capitol, to preſent ſuch bills as have there been agreed to by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes. We muſt therefore beſeech your Excellency to return to us; and as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires our preſence in our ſeveral counties, we hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to favour us with your ſpeedy and ultimate anſwer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

I HAVE already declared my intentions in regard to the arms at the Palace, and I conceive the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I ſhould be glad to be informed who they deſign by the terms rude invaders which they have made uſe of.

The diſorders in Williamſburg, and other parts of the country, drove me to the neceſſity of changing my place of reſidence, and if any inconvenience has ariſen to the Aſſembly on that account, I am not chargeable with it, but they have not been deprived of any neceſſary nor free acceſs to me. The conſtitution veſts me with an undoubted power to call the Aſſembly for the buſineſs of, to any place in, the colony, exigency may require.

Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Aſſembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to riſk my perſon again among the people, the Aſſembly have to preſent to me, nor whether they be ſuch as I could aſſent to.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.

Extract of a letter from the Committee of Correſpondence at Plymouth, to the Committee of this town, dated the 22d inſtant.

"*We have a letter come to town from Saco, giving an account of two veſſels, with proviſions from Gage, under the protection of a tender, having arrived at that place, in order to exchange ſaid proviſion for lumber; the Committee of that town conſidered of the propriety of ſuffering them to trade, and from neceſſity were obliged to admit them; after this they diſcovered great partiality in regard to the perſons with whom they contracted, which at once however they failed in; ſhe hove up her anchors, proceeded down the river, ſome diſtance from the town, where ſhe again anchored; but was ſoon ſo warmly attacked from the ſhore, as to be obliged to ſlip her cables and puſh down: In her way ſhe boarded a ſmall coaſting ſloop, Captain Tobey, from Sandwich, and obliged him to undertake the pilotage of the veſſel out of the river; but before getting out, they boarded a ſchooner, Capt. Avery, from Norwich, and took him alſo on board; in the mean time the people of Saco fitted out two armed veſſels, which purſued the enemy, and ſoon after getting clear of the land, they diſcovered and made for each other; the tender did not ſuppoſe them to be armed till they approached each other, when the maſter threatened to diſcharge a brace of balls through Captain Tobey unleſs he would ſwear to take up his gun in defence of the veſſel; who replied, that as he engaged only as a pilot, he ſhould refuſe; the maſter then excuſed him, and threatened Avery in like manner, and he was obliged to comply. The firſt volly from our armed veſſels killed poor Avery, and the infernal Captain, which put the people into ſuch conſternation, that they deſcended into the hold, cabin, &c. and were boarded and carried into Saco; the number of men taken on board the Tender is not mentioned; ſhe had four three pounders, 12 ſwivels, forty or fifty muſkets, as many cutlaſſes, and a number of piſtols.*

We learn that the Hon. John Hancock's late dwelling houſe is now uſed as an hoſpital for wounded officers, as is the Alms-Houſe for wounded ſoldiers.

NEW-YORK, *July* 3.

Wedneſday laſt General Wooſter, with 7 Companies of his Regiment, and Colonel Waterbury, with his Regiment compleat, both conſiſting of about 1800 men, arrived here from Connecticut; they appear to be a healthy, hearty body of men, and are now encamped about two miles out of town.

The following is the STAFF lately appointed by the Continental Congreſs:

General and Commander in Chief of all the American Forces,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; of Virginia.

Major Generals,

ARTEMUS WARD, Eſq; of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.
CHARLES LEE, Eſq;
PHILIP SCHUYLER, Eſq; of Albany, in New-York Province.
ISRAEL PUTNAM, Eſq; of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Adjutant General,

HORATIO GATES, Eſq;

We are informed that the Provincial Congreſs have appointed the following Gentlemen to be Officers in the Battalion to be raiſed in this city and county:

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL, Colonel,
Mr. EDWARD FLEMING, Lieutenant Colonel,
Mr. RUDOLPHUS RITZEMA, Major.

Since our laſt 9 tranſports with troops, of the ſecond embarkation from Cork, have arrived at Sandy-Hook, and agreeable to orders there received, ſailed laſt Friday for Boſton, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Nautilus.

The regiments on board the tranſports are the 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th.

The following extract of a letter is received from a gentleman who has the beſt means of information, and may be depended upon as authentic: "You may depend "upon it, that the Glaſgow Packet, Capt. Peterfield, "ſailed from Greenock in April laſt, bound for Salem, "with many thouſand pounds value of goods on board." It is ſaid that the above goods are marked for the army. It is hoped the Committee of Salem have paid proper attention to the veſſel, as its more than probable that ſhe is already arrived.

By a Reſolve in the Houſe of Commons on the 1st of May, 2s. per gallon is to be laid on all Rums, or other ſpirits, imported into Newfoundland from America.

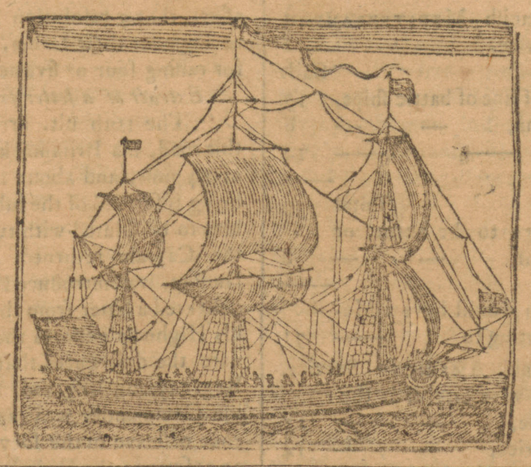
The Brig Sally, Capt. Innes, left Greenock the 17th of May, and arrived here laſt Friday in ballaſt.

The Snow Chriſty, from Greenock for Georgia, put into Sandy-Hook laſt Saturday, and landed 43 paſſengers: He is to depart with the firſt fair wind for his deſtined port. The Ship Monemia, Capt. Morriſon, was to ſail from Greenock for this port the 27th of May, with paſſengers.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 194.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 10th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, July 10, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7½	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of July inſtant, at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, preciſely at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Quarry-ſtreet, between Moravian alley and Third-ſtreet, and Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth about 79 feet 3 inches; bounded by ground of Matthias Londeburger, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 36s. ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of Martin Weiſs; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of July inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, on the premiſes, two contiguous two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third, and Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, in this city, containing in front each about 16 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Joſeph Morris, and others. Alſo a certain other meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cedar and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth about 164 feet; bounded by ground of Samuel Morris, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

AS the partnerſhip of FORSYTH and M'CLIESH, Grocers, at the corner of Third and Race-ſtreets, diſſolved the tenth of July, all perſons indebted to them are hereby requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective accompts to JOHN M'CLIESH, who is properly empowered to receive, and give ſufficient receipts for the ſame. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are likewiſe hereby deſired to bring in their accompts that they may be ſettled.

The buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the ſame place as uſual, by JOHN M'CLIESH, who ſells all kinds of Groceries at the very loweſt prices.

Baltimore, June 30, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Fell's Point, an Engliſh ſervant named ISAAC BARTON, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, fair complexion, ſtout made, had on when he went away, a light brown Bath coating coat and waiſtcoat, oznabrug trowſers, no ſtockings, and a pair of old ſhoes and buckles; he has a reel in his walk, has been in the army, and has talked of making uſe of a diſcharge he had, expecting that would carry him through the country as well as a paſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be paid SIX DOLLARS if taken in the province, and THREE POUNDS if out, including what the law allows, by

WILLIAM SMITH, Jun.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Durham, in Bucks County, Pennſylvania, on the third inſt. (July) an Engliſh ſervant man named JACOB KOOK, about twenty-one years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort brown hair, dark eyes, ſquints a little, is very talkative, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet and walks ſtraight; had on when he went away, a coarſe light coloured broadcloth jacket, trimmed with red mohair buttons, a ſtriped linen under jacket, a flaxen ſhirt, ſuppoſed to have two pair of trowſers, one tow and the other oznabrigs, an old beaver hat torn in the crown, and a pair of ſhoe-packs on his feet. Poſſibly he may ſay he has deſerted from General Gage. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES MORGAN.

July 2, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſterfield Townſhip, Burlington County, an Iriſh ſervant man named PATRICK MULLIGAN, about twenty-ſeven years of age, pock marked, about five feet nine inches high, dark ſhort hair, a taylor by trade, and is exceſſive fond of ſtrong drink; had on and took with him when he went away, a light coloured bearſkin coat, blue jacket, new ſhoes, thread ſtockings, and a ſmall hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ANTHONY TAYLOR.

N. B. It is probable he will change his name.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days,

A SELF DEFENSIVE WAR LAWFUL.

Proved in a SERMON preached at Lancaſter, before Captain Roſs's Company of Militia, in the Preſbyterian Church, on Sabbath morning, June 4th, 1775. By the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, A.M.

"*Then ſaid he unto them, but now he that hath a purſe let him take it, and likewiſe his ſcrip, and he that hath no ſword let him ſell his garment and buy one.* Luke 22, 36."

Now publiſhed at the requeſt of the author and corrected by him, from the copy printed in Lancaſter, and humbly offered to the peruſal of the Military Aſſociators of the city, liberties, and county of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, printed for, and ſold by JOHN DEAN, Bookbinder, in Lætitia Court.

TO BE SOLD,

At the city of Annapolis, in Maryland,

SIX very handſome imported bay COACH MARES, all of the hunting breed, and allowed by judges to be as fine as any, if not the fineſt Mares upon this Continent. It is needleſs to ſay more of them (as they are well known) than that they are exceeding good movers, match well, are ſteady in harneſs, and perfectly ſound. They meaſure from fifteen and a half to ſixteen hands. Two of them are full aged; two others are ſix, and the other two are five years old. A Gentleman of New-Jerſey, who is reckoned an exceeding good judge of horſes, offered 150l. ſterl. for the oldeſt pair laſt year, but the whole ſet will now be ſold for 390l. ſterl. and 32l. 5s. current money, paid for covering them by Governor Eden's famous imported horſe Badger, by whom they are all ſuppoſed to be with foal. BADGER will alſo be ſold, now the ſeaſon is over, for 250 guineas, which, in good hands, he will clear next ſeaſon. Any Gentleman inclined to be a purchaſer, may apply to Mr. SMITH, at the Governor's, for further particulars.

July 3, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yeſterday, a ſervant lad named THOMAS CLARK, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſwarthy complexion, dark brown hair, very ſlow of ſpeech, he is by trade a tanner and currier. Had on and took with him, two coattees, one brown turned up with buff, the other of a dark cloth colour, two check ſhirts, a flowered neck handkerchief, a blue and white ſtriped Damaſcus jacket, a dove coloured ditto, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of blue and white ſpotted ſilk and worſted ſtockings, an old beaver hat, a pair of new black-grain ſhoes and pumps, a pair of new Ruſſia linen trowſers.

It is thought he is gone towards Stantown, Botetourt county, in Virginia. Whoever brings home ſaid ſervant to WILLIAM COATS, in the Northern Liberties, ſhall have the above reward.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or take him off.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 20th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, a ſervant man named THOMAS ARNELL, a gardener, thirty-five years of age, about ſix feet high, dark complexion, and ſhort black hair; had on when he went away, a white jean coat, an old blue ſurtout, a dark blue waiſtcoat, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with plain braſs buckles, an old linen ſhirt, and an oznabrig ditto: He came from England about a year ago. It is ſuppoſed he has gone in company with MATTHEW HENDERSON, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, pitted a little with the ſmall pox, and ſays he is a Welchman; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat and jacket, half worn buckſkin breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes with ſteel buckles, and a felt hat; has his hair tied, inclining to red. They are both much addicted to liquor. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS if in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. Said HENDERSON hath been employed by me for ſome time as a gardener.

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 28, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named JOHN M'GREGOR, about twenty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well ſet, of a dark complexion, with dark brown hair; had on and took with him, two ſhirts, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a coatee and waiſtcoat of lead coloured cloth lined with white flannel, with metal buttons, one pair of drilling breeches, old ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat: He ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has ſix toes on his left foot. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Jun.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, on the 28th of April laſt, a black HORSE, near fifteen hands high, about ſeven years old, his near eye about one half blue, occaſioned by the ſtroke of a ſwitch, his ſides much rubbed with riding, and blacker than any other part, ſhod before, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, which are all the marks remembered. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſends him word as ſoon as convenient after being taken, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

GEORGE HILLIS.

THE General Aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut, in May laſt, voted Ten Pounds reward for every Fifty Pounds weight of SALT-PETRE that ſhould be made in that colony, within the year enſuing: Any perſon maſter of the proceſs, and willing to undertake, if able to carry on the works, may (if his character be good) by enquiring of the Printer, be informed of the beſt places in that colony to ſet up the buſineſs, and aſſiſted with every neceſſary direction; if unable, and deſirous to have his ſtock found him, he may hear of one that will, on proper terms, procure the ſtock.

N. B. Ten Pounds of that currency is equal to Thirty-three and one third Dollars.

June 22, 1775.

Any perſon maſter of the buſineſs of ſmelting Lead Ore, and ſeparating the metal from the droſs, may hear of good employ, by enquiring as above.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, if fair if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill ſeats: The purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged at or upon the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE thouſand one hundred acres of LAND, ſituated upon Pokotellico Creek and the Kanhawa river, about forty miles above the junction of the Kanhawa with the Ohio. It is part of a tract of 21,941 acres, ſurveyed and patented under Dinwiddie's Proclamation, made at the commencement of the late war, is equal in quality to any in that part of the world. Quit-rent free for eighteen years to come, and after at the moderate rate of Two Shillings ſterling per hundred acres. The whole fees are paid, ſo that the purchaſer will be at no other trouble or expence, than dividing with the other proprietors. For terms enquire of Mr. William Semple, of Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Prince William county, Virginia.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 8th inſtant, (April) two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of whom has about three years to ſerve, viz. FRANCIS MANES, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well ſet fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket and breeches, a pair of black everlaſting breeches with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new ſerge ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; He is a collier, ditcher and brickmaker. JOHN DELANY, about twenty ſix years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin and ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, and one or two check ſhirts much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, a pair of blue ſerge ditto, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall rib'd hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles; he writes a good hand: They have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the province, if in the province SIX POUNDS, or half the above reward for either, paid by

RICHARD GRAVES.

ALL perſons indebted to FRANCIS MURRAY, of Newtown, by bond, note or book debt, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle and pay off their reſpective debts before the firſt day of July next, as he is deſirous to ſettle his affairs before trade with Great-Britain opens again; thoſe who do not comply with this notice may depend on having their accounts put into an Attorney's hands to be recovered.——He has now on hand, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods and Weſt-India Goods, which he will ſell very low for ready money.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 13th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter County, an Engliſh ſervant man named PHILIP JONES, about 24 years of age, was born in Briſtol and ſays he has been a ſoldier; he has long black hair tied behind, thin viſage, black eyes, high thin noſe, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when he went away, a browniſh copper coloured coatee with wooden buttons, a ſtriped lincey jacket, old tow ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, and a felt hat almoſt new; he alſo took two handkerchiefs, one red double Barcelona, the other a pocket handkerchief ſtamped red, new faſhion; he may perhaps pawn the handkerchiefs and change his name.—Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

EPHRAIM BOAKE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia, April 1, 1775.

WAS committed to gaol, two Scotch men, taken up in conſequence of an advertiſement of James Morgan's, living in Durham, Bucks County, Pennſylvania; one paſſes by the name of DANIEL MUNROW, 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, thick made, pitted with the ſmall pox, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks broad, and has a remarkable ſtiff walk; he is a carpenter by trade, and underſtands ſawing with the whip-ſaw; he had on an old felt hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, old bearſkin coat, black velvet waiſtcoat, old buckſkin breeches, country ſpun ſhirt, mixed blue and white ſtockings, good ſhoes, and ſilver plated buckles. The other paſſes by the name of JOHN LATTIMORE, profeſſes the cabinet-making buſineſs; he is 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, walks ſtraight and has a ſharp look, of a brown complexion, brown hair tied behind, and pitted with the ſmall pox; he had on an old felt hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, light coloured country cloth coat lined with ſtriped lincey, ſtriped waiſtcoat, country ſpun ſhirt, ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, mixed black and white ſtockings, good ſhoes, and ſilver plated buckles. They ſay they came from Juniata, in Cumberland county. Their maſters are deſired to take them out and pay expences to WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from Glouceſter Gaol, on the 25th of May inſtant, a certain JOHN STEVENSON, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pock marked, ſore lips, walks lame and has ſtraight black hair; had on when he went away, a blue lapelled ſailor jacket, red waiſtcoat, white ſhirt, ſtriped ticken trowſers, worſted ſtockings ſpotted with blue, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſteel buckles in them; by trade a ſhoemaker, and is an impudent talkative fellow. Any perſon that will deliver ſaid STEVENSON at Glouceſter Gaol, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

On the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, by

JAMES KINNEAR,

At his Vendue-ſtore the corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets,

A GREAT variety of choice CORDIALS, among which are Geneva in caſes; plain, cherry and raſberry brandy; cherry rum; Doctor Stephens's anniſeed, clover and orange water. Alſo a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. GOODS daily received for ſale at ſaid ſtore, and part caſh advanced, if required.

EXCELLENT ANTIGUA RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, AND MOLASSES, TO BE SOLD BY

JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

AN active, healthy, young Engliſh man, who hath about three years to ſerve, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

May, 15th, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a white ſervant Man and a Negro Man, viz. The white Man is named, RICHARD DAWSON, an Engliſh convict, came in the country laſt winter, about fifty-five years of age, was a ſoldier under the king of Pruſſia laſt war, is given to liquor, upwards of ſix feet high, brown hair, round face, freſh coloured, has been hurt in his left thumb, which occaſions it to be ſtiff.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar double rivetted, old caſtor hat, dark frock much tarred, old dark grey German ſerge jacket, mended with black linſey, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, coarſe white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes with ſtrings.

SOLOMON, a *Negro*, about 22 years of age, has been in the country about four years, and talks pretty good Engliſh.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar, a darby on each leg with a chain to one of them, all double rivetted, a new felt hat, old brown cloth coat, blue cloth jacket lined with red, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, old white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes.——It is ſuppoſed they will make for Boſton to the ſoldiers, as they have often been talking about them, and it is likely they may get their irons off, get other clothes, change their names, and deny their maſter, as the Negro has always done; has been in Newcaſtle upon Delaware twelve months and upwards; he went from thence in July laſt, and got in goal in Somerſet county, Maryland, and was brought home in November laſt; he has been in Philadelphia, he is of middle ſize, ſomewhat upon the yellow, has ſome marks upon one of his cheeks like the ſmall pox, has loſt part of the ſide of his right thumb, that makes the end of it look ſharper than the other.

Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings*; if above ten miles, *Forty Shillings*; if above forty miles, *Three Pounds*; if ſixty miles, *Five Pounds*; if two hundred miles, *Ten Pounds*; if five hundred miles, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS COCKEY, *ſen.*
THOMAS COCKEY, *jun.*

LONDON, *May* 23.

A MARINE TABLET, shewing what a SUPERIOR NAVAL FORCE *France and Spain would poſſeſs even ſhould an* equal number *of* their Ships, *with thoſe of* England, *be* deſtroyed *by a General Engagement in different Parts of the World.*

In the Engliſh MEDITERRANEAN Service.

	Sail.
Let us ſuppoſe there be deſtroyed or taken, of the line, — — —	8

We have ſcarcely more than Eight ſail of the line in the ſervice, therefore the *whole* of our Mediterranean ſquadron would be thus aboliſhed.

In the Engliſh AMERICAN Service.

Let us ſuppoſe that there are deſtroyed or taken, of the line, —— ——	10

We have ſcarcely more than Ten ſail of the line in our American ſervice, therefore to loſe that number, would be to loſe the *whole* of our American ſquadron. Not ſo with France and Spain, as appears by the oppoſite column.

In the Engliſh EAST INDIA Service.

Let us ſuppoſe there to be burnt, ſunk, or taken, of the line, —— ——	7

This is about the number we have on the Eaſt India ſtation, ſo that were they deſtroyed we ſhould be defenceleſs in that part. France and Spain, ſuppoſing them to loſe an equal number, would ſtill have left Eight ſhips of the line.

In the French *and* Spaniſh MEDITERRANEAN Service.

	Sail.
France hath at Toulon, of line of battle ſhips,	17
Spain hath at Carthagena, — —	8
At Cadiz, — —— ——	14
Total	39
Let us then ſuppoſe there to be burnt, or ſunk in the engagement, — — —	8
Still France and Spain would have a Mediterranean force, amounting to ——	31

In the French *and* Spaniſh AMERICAN Service.

Spain hath now, or had very lately, at the Havanna, line of battle, — —	15
In various parts of America, — —	14
France hath now, or had lately, in America,	14
Total	43
Let us, as before, ſuppoſe there to be burnt or ſunk in an engagement, } 10	} 25
There have ſailed of the above ſhips for the Eaſt Indies, — — } 15	
Still France and Spain would have an American naval force, amounting to,	18

In the French *and* Spaniſh EAST INDIA Service.

French and Spaniſh ſhips at the Iſlands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and the Phillipines,	15
Let us ſuppoſe there to be burnt and ſunk in an engagement, — — —	7
Still the naval forces of France and Spain in the Eaſt India ſervice, amount to —	8

The deſtructive ravages of war being thus ſuppoſed to have dealt out an equal portion of loſs among Great-Britain and her enemies, let us fancy the whole of the remains collected for the formation of two oppoſite armadas, in order to decide the queſtion reſpecting the ſovereignty of the ſea. The reader is to recollect, that according to the draught in the preceding tablet, England, though ſhe ſuffers only equally with France and Spain, yet loſes the whole of her naval armament in America, the Eaſt-Indies, and the Mediterranean; her force ſhould therefore be conſidered as conſiſting in her Channel Squadron, and the ſhips which might be gotten ready for immediate ſervice, agreeable to which eſtimation the account will ſtand nearly as follows.

The ENGLISH ARMADA.

	Sail.
Channel ſquadron, as ſtated in part the ſecond of this review, — —	18
Unmanned of the line, but fit for immediate ſervice, as ſtated, but now manned for ſervice, — — — —	50
Total	68

No account is here taken of the ſhips unfit for ſervice.

The FRENCH *and* SPANISH ARMADAS.

	Sail.
Spain, at Ferrol and Vigo, of the line,	20
France, at Rochfort, Rochelle, — —	15
And at Breſt, — — — —	29
In the Mediterranean, after loſing an equal number with the Engliſh, as ſtated in the preceding tablet, — —	31
In America, after loſing an equal number with the Engliſh, — — —	18
France, in Sweden and Genoa, — —	10
Total	123

No account is here taken of the ſhips unfit for ſervice.

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

	Sail of the line.
The whole of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Armadas (ſhips unfit for ſervice excepted)	123
The whole of the *Engliſh* Armada (ſhips unfit for ſervice excepted) — —	68
Majority in favour of France and Spain, — —	55

LONDON, *May* 16.

A MILITARY nobleman, at the head of 1000 men, marched lately from Boſton ſome miles into the country, by way of trying the ſpirit of the coloniſts. The people not underſtanding the ſecret intention of ſuch a march, took to arms, and with ſuch military ſkill and vigour, that his Lordſhip thought proper to wheel about and retire to the town again.

Colonel Goreham is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in North-America, and it is ſaid, is to have the command of a detachment from the royal army, to be ſtationed at Maſhfield, and other places on the ſouth ſhore of New-England; and that Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, of the 14th regiment is to be ſecond in command of ſaid detachment under Brigadier Goreham.

May 18. Private letters from Paris, by yeſterday's mail, bring an account that 40 perſons are taken into cuſtody, by order of the King, and ſent to the Baſtile, for having engroſſed the corn, whereby the poor have been ſtarving, which have cauſed all the late diſturbances there: among them is the Prime Miniſter to the late King.

It was confirmed as a fact yeſterday in the city, that a Dutch veſſel loaded with arms and ammunition, bound to St. Euſtatia, is taken by an Engliſh man of war within five leagues of that place, and carried to Boſton.

May 19. A correſpondent who was preſent at the debates in a certain Houſe on Wedneſday, obſerves, that it appeared moſt evident from what came out in the matters relative to the armament now ready to ſail, that Spain muſt intend it againſt Portugal or Ireland. It alſo ſtood acknowledged by both parties, that England muſt ſupport Portugal at all events. What then is our condition when we expect to hear by the next ſhips that America is in arms againſt us.

It may alſo be depended on, that orders are now gone to Portſmouth to impreſs men. Lord Sandwich allowed that 17 ſhips were not ſufficient for our preſent ſituation; for he ſaid if they were wanted for Gibraltar we ſhould be left defenceleſs at home.

The ſtrength of the Spaniſh marine having been made on Wedneſday laſt a queſtion in the Upper Houſe, it may not be amiſs to inform our readers, that according to the beſt advices which have lately arrived, beſides the ſquadron departed from Ferrol, amounting according to ſome accounts to 25 ſail, and which is to be joined at Cadiz by a much larger force, thirty veſſels more are gone from Malaga for Carthagena in the Mediterranean, but on what deſtination is not known. As great preparations alſo, we are aſſured, are making by the Spaniards at Barcelona, and ſome even at Marſeilles, by permiſſion of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; the French likewiſe on their part, are very buſy in fitting out an armament at Breſt and Toulon, but as pretended only for the protection of their commerce in the Levant. Till time ſhall unravel the cauſe of all theſe naval preparations, it may not be amiſs to lay before our readers the following extract from the laſt Amſterdam Gazette:

'*Paris*, *May* 1. Notwithſtanding the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with the Emperor of Morocco, 'they continue working at Cadiz with great ardour, in fitting out very large maritime armaments, the deſtination of which is a myſtery. 'Theſe armaments are by much the moſt conſiderable, that Spain has made during the preſent 'century. The Ferrol ſquadron is to be joined 'by that at Cadiz, and among the troops which 'the latter is to take on board, is a detachment 'of cavalry.'

They write from the Hague, that the States General have concluded private treaties with the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm.

May 22. Saturday evening an expreſs arrived from Copenhagen, but not in conſequence of the Queen of Denmark's death; ſome important national buſineſs is ſaid to have cauſed it.

The remains of the unfortunate Queen of Denmark will be interred at Zell (in the ſame vault in which the Princeſs, ſpouſe of King George the Firſt, her great-grandmother, was buried) with all the honours uſual to crowned heads after their deceaſe. The report of her body being to be brought to England is very idle, even in idea.

May 23. A meſſenger arrived on Sunday from Paris, at St. James's, and immediately ſet off for Kew, where after waiting about three hours, he was ſent off again with an anſwer.

Orders are given to take up ſome tranſport ſhips in order to carry ſtores and ammunition to Jamaica; likewiſe for two veſſels to carry ſalt proviſions for Gibraltar.

A report was current yeſterday at the weſt end of the town, that a new Indian war is begun with the Engliſh in the Eaſt-Indies.

Letters from Sileſia adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia had juſt ordered three camps to be formed immediately in that dutchy, one at Glogau, another near Breſlaw, and the third in the neighbourhood of Nieſs.

The Ruſſian miniſters at Ratiſbon and Hamburgh are engaging a great number of German families, manufacturers, &c. to go and ſettle in the north-eaſt part of Ruſſia; as ſoon as they enter a man has eight, a woman five, and a chi'd three ſkillings, heavy money, allowed them daily for their maintenance, and they are ſent to Lubec at the Empreſs of Ruſſia's expence, from whence they embark for Peterſburgh.

A private letter from Hamburgh ſays, that all their accounts from Berlin announce, that the King of Pruſſia is going to augment his troops, and that ſome grand projects are in agitation; and it is likewiſe added, that all their letters from Vienna hold the ſame language; they poſitively aſſert, that a reſolution has been taken in council to augment their forces, and that orders are given for raiſing four or five new regiments.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, March 1.

"The 16th ult. arrived and caſt anchor in this road, his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip the Alarm, of 24 guns, and about 180 men. The Dey, on being informed of the ſubject of his miſſion, cauſed him to be ſaluted with twenty-one cannon, which the Captain returned. The Commander then landing, was introduced to the Dey, to whom he delivered a letter from the Grand Signor, in which his Highneſs exhorts the Dey amicably to terminate the differences that had ariſen between that Regency and England. Some days after the Engliſh Commander went on ſhore to have his audience of leave of the Dey, when the latter, beſides an anſwer to the Grand Signor's letter, delivered to him a letter to his Britannick Majeſty, in which he demands a new Conſul to be ſent. The Commandant ſeemed much ſatisfied with his reception here, and the Algerines are as well pleaſed with his conduct. The 23d he ſailed for Port Mahon."

Sunday ſe'nnight an expreſs arrived at Dublin, for four more regiments to embark for America. It may be remembered that one chief inducement to paſſing the augmentation act was, that twelve thouſand men ſhould be always kept in Ireland, if then four regiments follow thoſe which are gone already (and which are not yet replaced) there will be a great deficiency in the number to be kept there; and this, beſides being a breach of royal promiſe, will expoſe that iſland to the attack of the Spaniards, who ſeem to be meditating ſome capital ſtroke.

The port of New-York exported laſt year 19,500 hogſheads of flax-ſeed, and Philadelphia and Baltimore 24,000.

We are informed that Miſs Hutchinſon, a daughter of Governor Hutchinſon, from America, is to be appointed a Maid of Honour to the Queen, in the room of the Hon. Miſs Johnſton, deceaſed.

Orders are given for the men of war deſtined for the Newfoundland ſtation, to be conſiderably augmented, to carry into execution an act of this ſeſſions, to prevent any veſſels from ſome of the North-American provinces fiſhing on that coaſt, &c.

A treaty of marriage is ſaid to be on foot between the Hon. Mr. Hutchinſon, late Lieut. Governor of Boſton, in New-England, and the Right Hon. Lady Dowager Townſhend, mother to the preſent Viſcount Townſhend, of Portman-ſquare.

The ſpeech for putting an end to the preſent ſeſſion, we hear, is already determined on: It is expreſſive, 'tis ſaid, of his Majeſty's hopes that the unhappy diſputes in America will ſoon be ſatisfactorily ſettled; and that he had no other view in ſending troops there, than the vindication of the juſt rights of his crown, to preſerve tranquility and protect his loyal ſubjects in all their privileges.

The Death of the Queen of Denmark it is expected will greatly affect her royal huſband, as he was juſt perfectly convinced of her innocence, and was taking ſuch meaſures as promiſed her amends for the hard fate ſhe had experienced; and had ſhe lived two months longer, there is no doubt but that ſhe would once more have made the ſubjects of Denmark happy by her preſence at Copenhagen.

We juſt learn the important intelligence, that the republic of Raguſa have thrown of the yoke of the Porte, and put themſelves under the protection of the Emperor of Germany; and all their ſhips are in future to have the imperial flag. What conſequences this revolution will be attended with, we very anxiouſly expect to learn.

The Florence Gazette, gives an account, that the Auſtrian troops have taken poſſeſſion of the Venetian Wolachia.

By letters from Captain Bond, of the Charming Betſey, who was obliged to put into Guernſey by ſtreſs of weather on the 12th inſt. we learn that when he left Liſbon a few days before, a war with Spain was deemed inevitable, and that the Portugueſe were making preparations to ſtand on their defence. He ſays their navy conſiſts at preſent of only thirteen men of war and three frigates.

The BILL *brought into the* HOUSE *of* LORDS *on Wedneſday laſt, by Lord* CAMDEN, *for the repeal of the Quebec Bill.*

"*A BILL to REPEAL an Act made in the "laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, entituled,*
"An Act for making more effectual proviſion "for the government of the province of Que"bec, in North America."

WHEREAS an act was paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, intituled, 'An act for making more effectual proviſion for 'the government of the province of Quebec, in 'North-America.'

"And whereas the ſaid act, contrary to the example of all former times, and to the faith of his Majeſty's proclamation iſſued in the year 1763, has eſtabliſhed an arbitrary government in the ſaid province.

"And whereas the ſaid act, by permitting both the clergy and laity there to hold offices and beneſices, without taking the oath of ſupremacy, and by granting to the Popiſh clergy in the ſaid province, the enjoyment of their accuſtomed dues and rights, has intirely ſtopped the growth and propagation of the Proteſtant religion, and in the room thereof has eſtabliſhed the religion of the church of Rome in the ſaid province for ever.

"And whereas the ſaid act, by enlarging the boundaries of the ſaid pariſh, and making the legiſlature thereof co-extenſive with the ſame, may put the Indian trade, among other things, under the ſole management of that legiſlature, as in truth appears to be already done by the inſtructions lately given to Gov. Carleton, by which that trade, which had before been freely carried on by all his Majeſty's ſubjects in North-America without reſtriction, is now to be confined to ſuch regulations as the ſaid legiſlature may think fit to impoſe upon it, and thereby the rights of his Majeſty's other colonies are unwarrantably abridged and invaded; and by a like extenſion of the ſaid legiſlature, the ſaid other colonies may come to be excluded from having any intercourſe or correſpondence whatſoever with the Indian nations of that vaſt continent, without the leave or permiſſion of the ſaid legiſlature, which would naturally give riſe to unnatural diviſions, and endleſs controverſies between his Majeſty's ſubjects of the old colonies, and the inhabitants of the new province of Quebec.

"May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty,

"That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of May, 1776, the above-mentioned act, and the ſeveral matters and things therein contained, ſhall be, and is, and are, hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

This bill being read, Lord Camden acquainted the Houſe, that he had delayed the propoſed repeal until the firſt of May next, to the end that time might be obtained in the interval to provide a better plan of government for the province of Quebec.

WATERTOWN, *June* 26.

In Provincial Congreſs, Watertown, June 21, 1775.

WHEREAS *a number of our inveterate enemies, have taken ſhelter under the protection of General Gage, and his troops, and have left a conſiderable intereſt, whereby it becomes neceſſary, that ſome proviſion ſhould be made for the diſpoſal of the ſame: Therefore*

Reſolved, *That the Select Men and Committees of Correſpondence of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this Colony, be directed to take under their care the effects and eſtates of the ſeveral perſons who have fled for protection to Boſton or elſewhere, and to improve the ſame to the beſt advantage, and render a true account of the profits ariſing therefrom, to this Congreſs, or ſome future Houſe of Repreſentatives of this colony, they being allowed a reaſonable conſideration for their trouble.*

JA. WARREN, Preſident.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

Atteſt. *SAM. FREEMAN*, Secr.

Writs are iſſued (agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congreſs) for calling a General Aſſembly, to convene at this town upon Wedneſday the 19th day of July next.

NEWPORT, *June* 26.

Yeſterday Capt. William Dennis arrived here in a ſloop from Philadelphia, loaded with flour, &c. Veſſel and cargo is taken under the protection *of the men of war.*

The men of war in our harbour have, ſince our laſt, ſeized on 6 or 7 veſſels in a fair trade, loaded with rum, ſugar, melaſſes, and proviſion; all which 'tis ſuppoſed, will be applied to the ſupport of the enemies to American liberty.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 24.

Saturday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe, Capt. Wallace, and the Swan ſloop, Captain Aſcough, with a tender, came up the river as far as Conanicut point; but not meeting with any prey, they returned to their ſtation at New-Port; while on this cruiſe, five veſſels which they had piratically taken, and left in the harbour of Newport, were boarded by a number of people and carried off.— The men of war have ſince taken ſeveral veſſels in the river.

NEW-YORK, *July* 6.

On Monday laſt Col. Laſher's battalion of city militia, was reviewed by Major General Schuyler, accompanied by the Brigadier Generals Montgomery and Wooſter, in the preſence of a very reſpectable number of the principal gentlemen and ladies of this town; they went through the exerciſe and evolutions with the greateſt order, alertneſs and decorum—That country can never be enſlaved, whoſe rights are defended by the hands of its citizens.

Yeſterday our provincial Congreſs being informed by a number of freeholders of this city, that our corporation had prepared, and intended to preſent an addreſs to Governor Tryon, congratulating him on his return to his government, the Congreſs unanimouſly voted, that they diſapproved of the ſame, and ordered that the Secretary ſerve a copy of the above vote, on the Mayor; which was done accordingly.

Major General Schuyler has been pleaſed to appoint Captain Richard Varic to be his private Secretary.

William Lee, Eſq; late Sheriff, is choſen an Alderman of London, in the room of Alderman Shakeſpeare, deceaſed.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New-York, July 5, 1775.

RESOLVED, That no veſſel now in port, nor any that may hereafter arrive, belonging to any port in Great-Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Jerſey or Guernſey, which ſend veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, be permitted to load any bread or flower, beef or pork, unleſs the property of thoſe articles be in ſome merchant or inhabitant of this Colony, and not intended for Newfoundland, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered by this, or the Continental Congreſs.

A true copy from the Minutes,

JOHN M'KESSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 10.

We are informed that the PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS, at a meeting in this city a few days ſince, have agreed to recommend it to their brethren, in their ſeveral meetings in this province and New-Jerſey, to promote ſubſcriptions to raiſe money for the relief of the neceſſitous of all religious denominations, who are reduced to loſſes and diſtreſs, in this time of public calamity, to be diſtributed among them by a Committee of their brethren in New-England, and a Committee appointed for the ſame purpoſe here.

On Friday evening a very excellent diſcourſe was delivered at Chriſt Church, by the Rev. Mr. Duché, to the Gentlemen of the firſt battalion of the City Militia.

A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in* GENERAL CONGRESS *at Philadelphia, setting forth the Cauſes and Neceſſity of their taking up* ARMS.

IF it was poſſible for men, who exerciſe their reaſon to believe, that the Divine Author of our exiſtence intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully reſiſtible, however ſevere and oppreſſive, the Inhabitants of theſe Colonies might at leaſt require from the Parliament of Great-Britain, ſome evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common ſenſe, muſt convince all thoſe who reflect upon the ſubject, that government was inſtituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be adminiſtered for the attainment of that end. The legiſlature of Great Britain, however ſtimulated by an inordinate paſſion for a power not only unjuſtifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very conſtitution of that kingdom, and deſperate of ſucceſs in any mode of conteſt, where regard ſhould be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deſerting thoſe, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpoſe of enſlaving theſe Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it neceſſary for us to cloſe with their laſt appeal from Reaſon to Arms.—Yet, however blinded that aſſembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, ſo to ſlight juſtice and the opinion of mankind, *we* eſteem ourſelves bound by obligations of reſpect to the reſt of the world, to make known the juſtice of our cauſe.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great-Britain, left their native land, to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, by unceaſing labor and an unconquerable ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians.—Societies or governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a ſhort time ſo extraordinary, as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally confeſſed, that the amazing increaſe of the wealth, ſtrength and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; and the miniſter who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that theſe colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.—Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our ſovereign to make a change in his counſels.—From that fatal moment, the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length diſtracted by the convulſions, that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations—The new miniſtry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends.

Theſe devoted colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate, as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable depredation.—The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and uſeful ſervices during the war, though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honorable manner by his Majeſty, by the late King, and by Parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations.—Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and aſſuming a new power over them, have in the courſe of eleven years given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive right to diſpoſe of our own property; ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty beyond their ancient limits: for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury in caſes affecting both life and property; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of coloniſts from legal trial, and in effect, from puniſhment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; and for quartering ſoldiers upon the coloniſts in time of profound peace. It has alſo been reſolved in Parliament, that coloniſts charged with committing certain offences, ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried.

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute it is declared, that Parliament can "of right make laws to bind us IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it, is choſen by us; or is ſubject to our controul or influence: But on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion, as they increaſe ours. We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We for ten years inceſſantly and ineffectually beſieged the throne as ſupplicants; we reaſoned, we remonſtrated with Parliament in the moſt mild and decent language. But Adminiſtration ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was rouſed it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congreſs of Delegates from the united colonies was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and alſo addreſſed our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourſe with our fellow ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty.—This, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy: But ſubſequent events have ſhewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the colonies were inſerted in his Majeſty's ſpeech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both Houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that thoſe concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore they beſought his Majeſty, that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature."—Soon after the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were intirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſuſtenance; and large re-inforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to General Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the intreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Peers and Commoners, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay or even to mitigate the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.—Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton in the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th day of April, ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops, proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.—The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the General their Governor, and having in order to procure their diſmiſſion entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated that the ſaid inhabitants having depoſited their arms with their own Magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even ſavage nations eſteem ſacred, the Governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers; detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and the ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The General further emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſhoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare them all either by name or deſcription to be rebels and traitors, to ſuperſede the courſe of the common law, and inſtead thereof to publiſh and order the uſe and exerciſe of the law martial."—His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charleſtown, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain intelligence, that General Carleton, the Governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend, that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief a part of theſe Colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword, and famine.—We are reduced to the alternative of chuſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force—The latter is our choice.—We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery.—Honor, juſtice, and humanity forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt. Our union is perfect. Our internal reſources are great, and if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the Divine favour towards us, that his Providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy, until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves.—With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before GOD and the world declare, that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being with one mind reſolved, to die Free-men rather than to live Slaves.

Leaſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that union which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored.—Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them.—We have not raiſed armies with ambitious deſigns of ſeparating from Great-Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates.—We fight not for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than ſervitude or death.—

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our fore fathers and ourſelves, againſt violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By Order of CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*
Atteſted, CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, July 6th, 1775.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

IN CONGRESS, *July* 4, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the two acts paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the preſent Parliament, the one entitled, "an act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of Maſſachuſet's-Bay and New-Hmpſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhoda-Iſland and Providence Plantations in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other entitled, "an act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations," are unconſtitutional, oppreſſive, and cruel, and that the commercial oppoſition of theſe Colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the aſſociation of the laſt Congreſs, ought to be made againſt theſe until they are repealed.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, J. Alberſon, New-York.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sloop Cedar, C. Rothery, Ditto.
Ship Sally, J. Adams, Jamaica.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Ditto.
Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, Leith.
Brig Mount-Holly, G. Carr, London.
Sloop Ottley, J. Young, Montſerrat.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Terra.
Brig Dolphin, J. Scott, Jamaica.
Brig John, J. Blythe, Liverpool.
Sch. Hannah, J. Neill, Cork.
Snow Charlotte, J. Gaffney, Waterford.

CLEARED.

Brig King George, G. Giddis, Hiſpaniola.
Sch. Fair Lady, S. Nuttle, Gibraltar.
Brig Polly, W. M'Fadon, Tortola.
Ship Barbados Packet, W. Kennedy, Briſtol.
Ship Commerce, W. Price, Ditto.
Sch. Sally, P. Cooke, Dartmouth, N. England.
Brig Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Antigua.
Snow Penn, J. Magee, Cadiz.
Sloop Sally, J. Borves, Antigua.
Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon.
Brig Hetty, J. Lott, Barcelona.
Brig Dolphin, J. Scott, Jamaica.
Sloop Defiance, S. Hatch, North-Carolina.
Ship Proſperity, J. Clifton, Briſtol.
Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, Ditto.

MAREDANT's DROPS,
To be SOLD at Twelve Shillings a bottle, by
JOHN AIREY,
In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of July inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, bounded by ground of Anthony Fortune and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4l. 1s. currency per annum; late the eſtate of Joſiah Sharrold; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of July inſtant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 77 feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Shippen and others; late the eſtate of John Moyes; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of July inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Jacob Bidleman, in Kenſington, two frame meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cherry-ſtreet and weſt ſide of Weſt-ſtreet, in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Cherry ſtreet aforeſaid 217 feet, and in front on Weſt-ſtreet aforeſaid 180 feet, bounded by Cherry and Weſt-ſtreets aforeſaid, and by ground of Chriſtian Kreeps and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 11l. currency per annum; late the eſtate of Conrad Staiger; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of July inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, all the eſtate, right and intereſt of Michael Conner, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 35 acres and 103 perches, bounded by land of Abraham Wentz and others; late the property of the ſaid Conner; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP
MINERVA,
ARTHUR HILL, MASTER;

WILL ſail in eight days. For paſſage apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Market ſtreet, or ſaid maſter on board at James and Drinker's wharf.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1775.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ſhip Friendſhip, Thomas Iann, maſter, from Leith in Scotland, and now lying off the Draw-bridge,

A NUMBER of young, likely, healthy SERVANTS, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, whoſe honeſty and ſobriety are well atteſted; among which are Farmers, Gardeners, Shoemakers, Taylors, Silverſmiths, Joiners, Barbers and Clerks. The Women are chiefly bred to houſe and country work, ſewing, knitting and ſpinning. Their indentures are to be diſpoſed of by JAMES STUART and SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-ſtreet.

NATHANIEL BARRETT,
From BOSTON,
Has to SELL, at the Store in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, lately improved by Mrs. Bayard,

AN aſſortment of plain and changeable Mantuas, ducapes and paduaſoys; plain and figured ſattins and peelongs; rich white and black ſattins; green, light and dark; blue, cloth, and mixed ſuperfine cloths; middling and fine ditto; calicoes and chintzes; ditto for bed furniture; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; lawns and cambricks; long lawns, ſprigged and ſtriped muſlins; flowered lawns and aprons; patent and Paris nett; kenting handkerchiefs; gauzes and catgut; linen and ſilk ditto; ribbands; Damaſcus and lorettos; grizzetts, Broglios and Calcuttas; Denmark luſtres and taborets; fine table cloths and clouting diapers; camblets, plain and ſtriped; tammies and durants; ſilk mitts and gloves; ferrits; quality and ſhoe bindings; a good aſſortment of looking glaſſes; with many other articles, all which will be ſold cheap for caſh.

W. P. GIBBS,
ATTORNEY at LAW, from LONDON;
DULY admitted in the Courts of CHANCERY and KING's BENCH, prepares Aſſignments, Bonds, Contracts, Indentures, Leaſes, Mortgages, Settlements, Wills, and all other DEEDS and WRITINGS; abſtracts and adviſes on Titles; and tranſacts all other buſineſs of an *Attorney* and *Conveyancer*, with fidelity and expedition, and on the moſt reaſonable terms; at Mrs. SWORD's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's, New-Caſtle County, on the 26th of May laſt, a BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, having no brand or mark excepting ſome ſaddle marks and a brown ſpot on his left hip; about eleven or twelve years old. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MARY ROBINSON.

Cheſter, July 7th, 1775.

The Committee of Cheſter County are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of Richard Cheney, at Downing's Town, on Friday the 21ſt inſtant at 10 o'clock, A. M. on urgent buſineſs.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

The Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, as alſo the Military Officers of Cheſter County, are requeſted to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, when matters of the firſt conſequence, in which they are immediately concerned, will be laid before them.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY Servant LAD, has about three years to ſerve; is ſold for want of employment.—Enquire of the Printer.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,
By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP

BALTIMORE, *July* 4.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observation of Frederick county, at the Court-house, on the 21st of June, 1775.

JOHN HANSON, Esq; *Chairman.*

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Correspondence chosen by the people on the 24th of January last, is the true and rightful Committee of Correspondence for Frederick county, and shall act as such until superseded by a new election.

That a Committee of Correspondence conveniently situated may be chosen for each district.

Resolved, That Messrs. Thomas Sprig Worten, Richard Thompson, John Murdock, Samuel William Magruder, and William Baily, or any three of them, shall give notice to the people of the lower district, to meet at Mr. Charles Hungerford's on the 30th inst. to elect a Committee of Correspondence for said district, to consist of five members; that Messrs. John Hanson, Charles Beatry, Conrad Grosh, William Beatty, and Stephen Ransburgh, or any three of them, shall give notice to the people of Frederick town district, to meet at the said town on the 3d inst. to elect a Committee of Correspondence for the said district to consist of five members; that Messrs. Samuel Beal, John Steele, Jacob Funk, Charles Swearingen and William Beard, or any three of them, shall give notice to the people of Elizabeth town district to meet at the said town, on the 1st instant, to elect a Committee of Correspondence for the said district, to consist of five members; that Messrs. Thomas Cresap, Thomas Warren, Moses Rawlings, Ezekiel Cox, and Thomas French, or any three of them, shall give notice to the people of Old Town district, to meet at the said town on the 8th inst. to elect a Committee of Correspondence for the said district to consist of five members; that returns of such elections shall be made, at the next meeting of the Committee of Observation, and the Gentlemen, so to be chosen, shall be members of the Committee of Observation.

A letter from the Delegates of Maryland, and a resolve of the Congress inclosed therein, were read, requiring two companies of expert rifle men to be furnished by this county, to join the army near Boston, to be there employed as light-infantry under the command of the chief officer of that army, and proposing that the pay of the officers and soldiers be as follows:

	Dollars per Month.
A Captain - - - - -	20
A Lieutenant - - - -	13 1/3
A Serjeant - - - - -	8
A Corporal - - - - -	7 1/3
A Drummer - - - -	7 1/3
Privates - - - - -	6 2/3

That they find their own arms and cloaths: that each company consist of a Captain, three Lieutenants, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a Drummer, and sixty-eight privates, that the form of the inlistment be as follows:

I ——— have this ——— day of ——— voluntarily inlisted myself, as a soldier, in the American Continental army, for one year, unless sooner discharged. I do bind myself to conform, in all instances, to such rules and regulations as are, or shall hereafter be, established for the government of the said army.

Resolved, That, agreeable to the requisition of the Congress, and on the terms by them proposed, two companies of expert rifle men be forthwith raised and officer'd by the following Gentlemen:

Captain—*Michael Cresap.*

Lieutenants, *Thomas Warring*, *Joseph Cresap*, jun. *Richard Davis*, jun. } of the first Company.

Captain—*Thomas Price.*

Lieutenants, *Otho Holland Williams*, *John Ross Key*, } of the Second.

To be chosen by Captain Price, and approved by the Committee.

That Messrs. John Hanson, Conrod Grosh, William Beatty, George Stricker, John Darnal, Upton Sheridan, John Lawrence, Joseph Wood, Stephen Ramsburgh, Lewis Kemp, Roger Johnson, Samuel Beal, and Abraham Haaff, or any seven of them, be a Committee to inspect and review the said companies, when raised, and to give recommendatory certificates to the several officers, to be, by them, carried to the Congress.

Resolved, That the collectors of money for the purchase of arms and ammunition shall severally pay to the Committee of Correspondence, all sums already received, and shall continue to solicit subscriptions till the third Tuesday in August next; on which day they shall pay to the said Committee the several sums which they shall have collected, and produce fair copies of their subscription papers, which shall be signed by them and set up on the Court-House door: That the Committee of Correspondence shall pay to John Hanson, Esq; who is hereby appointed Treasurer for the county, all sums of money which they have received, or shall receive from the collectors aforesaid.

Resolved, That the collectors of money to defray the expences of the Maryland Delegates shall immediately pay to the Treasurer, all sums of money which they have already received; and they shall continue their collections, and make another payment on the 15th inst. and the Treasurer shall then transmit the whole to Charles Wallace, Esq; of Annapolis, to be, by him, forwarded to the Delegates at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That as the fourth resolve that was resolved at a meeting of the Committee, on the 10th of May last, is not complied with, it shall be carried into execution and returns made agreeable to said resolve, at the next meeting of this Committee.

In consequence of an order of the Committee, issued on the 11th of last May, the Rev. Mr. Bennet Allen produced the sermon that he preached on that day.—On motion the sermon was read, and the question put, Whether the said sermon be exceptionable?

Resolved, In the negative.

Whereas a paper-mill is about to be erected near Frederick town, and it being incumbent on us, at this time, to give especial encouragement to country manufactories, it is recommended to the people of this county that they save all their linen and woollen rags, and prefer the paper made here to any foreign manufactory whatsoever.

Resolved, That these proceedings be printed in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal.

The Committee adjourns till Friday the 21st day of August next.

Signed by Order of the Committee.

ARCH. BOYD, *Clerk.*

Extracts from the proceedings of the Committee for Baltimore County, 3d July, 1775.

A letter from Henry Lloyd, Agent for the contractors for supplying the troops at Boston, to Doctor John Stevenson, being fallen into the hands of the Committee, was read, and is as follows.

SIR, *Boston, 17th May, 1775.*

THE stoppage of provisions from the southern governments for the use of his Majesty's troops, makes it necessary to endeavour to get a supply by concealing from the public eye the destination of provisions shipped for that purpose. I shall therefore propose for your consideration the following method of doing it.—Cannot a vessel be freighted with flour for the West-Indies? commanded by a person you can confide in who will execute your orders to him to come into this port and deliver his cargo here, instead of going to the West-Indies, you may take up a vessel as large as 200 tons and give her a full freight. I should send you bills on the contract to execute this plan, or advise you to draw on them for the amount of what you may ship to me in this way, but the negociation of such bills might discover your plan, and defeat it, so that I should be glad you would advise me of some friend of your's, when I am made acquainted with his name, and the sum you shall draw for, will send to him from hence my bills on the contractors for the amount you advise me of; you will please likewise to give the contractors timely advice that they may insure their interest if they think proper, and inform me the name of the vessel and master you engage, that I may lodge a permit at the light-house in this harbour, for admission to come up to town, and discharge her cargo here. Pray let the flour you purchase be such as will keep over the summer, and let the casks be good, well hooped, and the heads well secured with lining hoops, you will be careful to write me by a conveyance, that your letter may not fall into the hands of the provincials.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Dr. John Stevenson, HENRY LLOYD.

The Committee sent for Mr. Stevenson, and having shown him the letter, he made the declaration following.

"I believe the within letter to be Mr. Henry "Lloyd's writing, and I declare that I have ne- "ver received any copy of it, or any other let- "ter to that purport, and I further declare, that "if the letter had come to my hands, I would "not have executed the order, nor will I execute "any order of the kind from any person whatsoe- "ver, contrary to the resolves of the Continent- "al Congress, or Provincial Convention.

JOHN STEVENSON."

On motion, Resolved, That Henry Lloyd of Boston, has knowingly and wilfully violated the Association of the American Congress, by endeavouring to supply the enemies of this country with provisions; and, that agreeable to the resolutions of the said Congress, it is the duty of us and of all our constituents from henceforth not to have any commercial intercourse with him; and it is recommended, that an inviolable regard be paid to this resolution.

The Committee having received information, that the ship Johnson, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt and dry goods arrived a few days ago, in Wye river, and that several other ships with similar cargoes may daily be expected from Liverpool in this Bay: It is therefore unanimously resolved, that if any pilot, craftsman or others, shall be found assisting in the conveyance, or introduction of any goods or merchandize, contrary to the direction of the Congress, or in receiving on shore, or unloading from any vessel, any goods which may have been ordered out of the port; such persons shall be deemed enemies to the liberties of America, and will be held forth to the resentment of the public:—And if any person privy to such measures will disclose them, they shall receive the thanks of the Committee, as real friends to their country.

(A true Copy.)

WILLIAM LUX, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 10.

THE New County proposed in the Delaware Government, not having yet obtained Representatives in Assembly, have elected a very large Committee of respectable persons to transact all their affairs; to preserve the peace, and a constitutional regard to the Sovereign, and to defend and secure the natural, civil, chartered and sacred rights of the people. This Committee at one of their meetings, at *Broad-Creek*, June 20, 1775, fifty members being present, came to the following determinations, (among many others) Col. JOHN DAGWORTHY in the Chair, viz.

"THAT this Assembly, taking into serious consideration the present distressed situation and unparalleled hardships that our brethren at *Boston* are now suffering, in consequence of their determined resolution to support the great cause of Liberty, conceive ourselves, and all American freemen, to be bound by all the principles of *humanity* and *justice* to prevent them, if possible, from sinking under the hand of ministerial oppression.

"That though we had not a legal representation in the Assembly of the three lower Counties on *Delaware*, when they were elected to represent us, yet confiding in the known wisdom, prudence and abilities of *Cæsar Rodney*, *Thomas M'Kean*, and *George Read*, Esquires, whom our brethren of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, have appointed to represent them in the *Honourable Continental Congress*, now sitting at *Philadelphia*, We hereby *do* bind ourselves and our constituents by every thing that is sacred, collectively and seperately, to persevere, and strictly enforce and carry into execution, whatever measures have, or may be, recommended by them, for the relief of our said brethren, and for the preservation of the *Liberties of America*, with as much chearfulness and zeal, as though they had been appointed by us.

"And we resolve, that any artful or designing person or persons whatsoever, that shall *attempt to defeat the purpose* of this association, shall be faithfully painted in their proper colours, and be hung up in the public prints, or be otherwise stigmatised and bear that load of odium that such miscreants justly merit.

"And further *to support the union of the Colonies*, on which, under God, our safety depends, We unanimously resolve, that *John Dagworthy*, *John Jones*, *John Tennant*, *John Collins*, *Simon Kollock*, *William Holland*, *Samuel Sloffe*, *Joshua Polk*, *Clement Bayly*, *William Polk*, *John Mitchel*, *Peter Hubbard*, and *Elijah Cannon* be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to meet and correspond with the other Committees of this and the other Governments, and that any seven of them may act.

"And whereas disadvantageous conclusions may probably be drawn from the conduct of the people here, with respect to their entering into this Association at this late period, this Committee does with pleasure embrace this opportunity to satisfy our fellow subjects in general, that our *backwardness* in this affair has been totally and wholly owing to the fluctuating or unsettled state of the lines or boundaries between the two governments of *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*, and not from the influence of any *Tories* among us, or any disregard to the common cause. But as these lines are now happily established, we hope to evince to the world, that we have as proper a sense, and as becoming a zeal for the *Liberties of America*, as our fellow subjects in the other parts of this government."

A true extract from the Minutes,

SIMON KOLLOCK, Clerk.

N. B. In this new County, military preparations for self-defence against the bloody attacks of the *infatuated British Ministry* are carried on with great spirit. It is expected we shall soon have 1500 or more of a well trained militia; and the Committee are endeavouring to obtain the necessary supplies of warlike stores.

Head of Indian River,
June 23, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Middlesex County, East New-Jersey, on the 30th of May last, a darkish sorrel MARE, with a white strip down her face, her collar marked with grey hairs, is five years old this grass, fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, well built, good carriage, and some white on her off fore foot. Any person taking up said mare and sending word to the subscriber, to ABRAHAM KINTZING, in Philadelphia, or to NOAH MARSH, Inn-keeper, in Elizabeth Town, East-Jersey, shall be entitled to the above Reward and all reasonable charges, paid by either of the above mentioned persons, or by

DAVID STEWART.

May 8, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann county, Maryland, a convict servant man, named LEWIS SETH, of a middle age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair curled; had on and took with him, a nankeen coat, waistcoat and breeches, a striped linen jacket, and old leather breeches; also an old white kersey over jacket, and a pale blue under jacket and breeches, blue and white milled stockings, old shoes with one brass and one steel shoe buckle, and a castor hat cut in the fashion. It is supposed there is another in company with him, and it is probable they may change their cloaths. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, paid by CHARLES COOK.

Philadelphia made RIFLES,

For setting an edge to Scythes;

A LARGE quantity of which are now made ready for sale, and to be had, wholesale and retail, at JOHN FOX's, Cutler, in Fourth-street, near Market-street. It is beyond a doubt that they are proved to be superior to any thing used for that purpose, they being more durable than any kind of stones, and as cheap in proportion. Much might be said in favour of them, but the increasing demand for them within these three years sufficiently proves their value for the purpose of sharpening scythes, and they are warranted as good and as cheap as any imported. Good allowance will be made to those who take them to sell again.—If any of said rifles should be found to cut too fast, they may be brought to any degree of fineness by rubbing a little grease over them.

N. B. A House and Lot of Ground in Second-street, near the New Market, to be sold on reasonable terms, and the payment made easy. Enquire as above.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 13th of March last, from the subscriber, at Queen Ann's county, Maryland, one servant man and two servant lads, viz. JOHN TOOTLE, a convict servant, born in England; he is about twenty-two years of age, middling well set, about five feet four or five inches high, pitted with the small-pox, a tooth out of his under jaw near the fore part of his mouth; had on when he went away, an old blue double breasted jacket under a kersey jacket, colour of sheeps black, old leather breeches, and sheeps black stockings: He has light coloured short hair.—— JOHN NORMAN, a lad about eighteen year, old, very swarthy complexion, short black hairs a little piece broke off his foretooth; had on when he went away, a sheeps black coloured kersey jacket, homespun shirt, sheeps black coloured stockings, and oznabrigs trowsers.—— JOHN HOLDER, a lad about eighteen years old, thin visage, a high long nose, fair complexion, light coloured hair; had on when he went away, a light coloured jacket, a homespun shirt, oznabrigs trowsers, and sheeps black stockings. They have all good coarse felt hats. Whoever secures said servants, so that they may be had again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

THOMAS STUDHEM.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in New-garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January last, a dark brown or black MARE, with a small star in her forehead, dish faced, fourteen hands one or two inches high, low carriage, thin short mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock CD, paces a travel, trots smartly, has wind-galls on the near fore foot at the pastern joint, and some white hairs in her tail, five or six years old. Any person or persons securing the said mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall be intitled to the above Reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

HENRY DIXSON.

JUST IMPORTED in the ship Christopher, Captain Edwards, a CARGO of choice

COARSE SALT,

Now laying at the upper side of Market-street wharf, and to be SOLD by

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY,

Where may be had,

JAMAICA spirits; West-India, New-England and Philadelphia rum; coffee, cotton, pepper, allspice, French and Carolina indigo, claret in bottles, Malaga wine in quarter casks, &c.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1775.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Water-street, between Catherine and Almond-streets, an apprentice boy named JOHN CESAR, lately came from Lisbon, can talk but little English; he is fifteen years of age, very swarthy, with short black hair; had on a short blue jacket, an oznabrigs shirt, and small figured check trowsers. Whoever takes up said apprentice so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by JOSEPH FRY, Cooper.

Just published and to be sold by

R. AITKEN,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS for Officers detached in the Field; with plans of the manœuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE. By an OFFICER.

[Price ONE DOLLAR.]

Sold by Messrs. CADELL, WILSON, and NICOL; DURHAM, DONALDSON.

A new edition, with plates and other additions, is in the press, and will be published on the 20th of July, 1775.

The REVIEWERS *character of this valuable Work.*

OF the instructions which this useful Treatise contains, it may, with great truth and propriety, be declared, that they are the dictates of military genius, and the evident result of extensive experience. Those Gentlemen for whose service they are intended, will peruse them with pleasure and advantage; while, at the same time, they are illustrated by observations and facts which must interest the attention and gratify the taste of the most indifferent reader. MONTHLY REVIEW.

WE think the author of this excellent treatise has rendered a most important service to the Gentlemen of the army, and conveyed a great deal of useful instruction, in an agreeable and interesting manner on the PETITE GUERRE, which is a subject hitherto untouched by our military writers, though of the first consequence to the profession. From the authority of one of the most admired writers * of the present age, we may with justice declare it to be the best book that can be put into the hands of a young soldier, as it is a collection of interesting facts very well related.

The author has given good reasons for offering his treatise to the Gentlemen of the Militia and Military Academies; but we think no Gentleman of the Army should be without it, as it is replete with instruction, easily portable, readily refered to, and very entertaining.

* *Marmontel.* CRITICAL REVIEW.

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Calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and People to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means of reforming those Errors, Defects, and Abuses; of restoring the Constitution and saving the State.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE, and other works.

After treating of our duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were, a secondary God, and the first and greatest Parent.—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.—And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an individual, as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand. HIEROCLES.

*** SUBSCRIBERS who live in the country are requested to send for their books.

To the Encouragers of this Work.

SINCE the proposals for printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS were laid before the Public, the author in London hath published another volume, being the third and last, with compleat INDEXES to the whole; which is the completion of this very useful and interesting work, peculiarly necessary at this time for all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans—To accommodate these Gentlemen with compleat sets, who were pleased to encourage this edition by subscription, the Publishers, ROBERT BELL, of Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-street, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and last volume, at the same price to subscribers, with each of the other volumes, viz. Ten Shillings, Pennsylvania currency; although the English edition in three volumes is sold at Forty-Two Shillings.

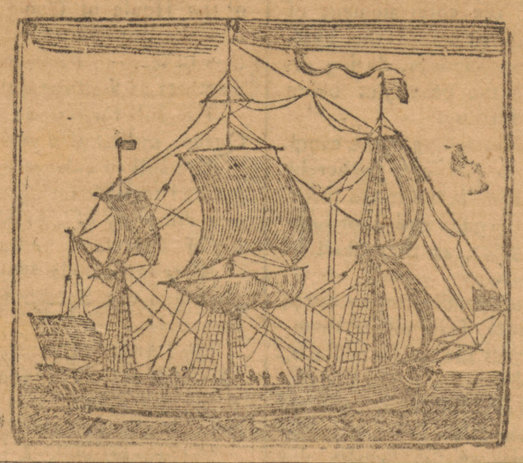
N. B. Those Gentlemen who intend to honour the work with their subscriptions, are requested to favour the Publishers with their names; a list of which will be printed in the third and last volume, because the price of the three volumes (to non-subscribers) will then be advanced to Thirty-six Shillings.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 195.

DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 17th, 1775.



RULES *and* ARTICLES, *for the better government of the* TROOPS *raised, or to be raised, and kept in pay by and at the joint expence of the* TWELVE UNITED ENGLISH COLONIES *of* NORTH-AMERICA.

In GENERAL CONGRESS of the UNITED COLONIES, held at *Philadelphia*, on the 10th day of May, 1775.

WHEREAS *his Majesty's most faithful subjects in these Colonies are reduced to a dangerous and critical situation, by the attempts of the British Ministry, to carry into execution, by force of arms, several unconstitutional, and oppressive acts of the British Parliament for laying taxes in America, to enforce the collection of these taxes, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of some of these Colonies, in violation of the natural, and civil rights of the Colonies.*

And whereas, hostilities have been actually commenced in the Massachusett's-Bay, by the British troops, under the command of General Gage, and the lives of a number of the inhabitants of that Colony destroyed:—The town of Boston not only having been long occupied as a garrisoned town in an enemy's country, but the inhabitants thereof treated with a severity, and cruelty not to be justified, even towards declared enemies. And whereas large reinforcements have been ordered, and are soon expected for the declared purpose of compelling these Colonies to submit to the operation of the said acts, which hath rendered it necessary, and an indispensible duty, for the express purpose of securing and defending these Colonies, and preserving them in safety against all attempts, to carry the said acts into execution: That an armed force be raised sufficient to defeat such hostile designs, and preserve, and defend, the lives, liberties, and immunities of the Colonists; for the due regulating and well ordering of which—— Resolved, *That the following* RULES *and* ORDERS *be attended to, and observed by such forces as are or may hereafter be raised for the purpose aforesaid.*——

ARTICLE 1. That every officer who shall be retained, and every soldier who shall serve in the Continental Army, shall, at the time of his acceptance of his commission or inlistment, subscribe these rules and regulations. And that the officers and soldiers, already of that army, shall also as soon as may be subscribe the same; from the time of which subscription every officer and soldier shall be bound by those regulations. But if any of the officers or soldiers, now of the said army, do not subscribe these rules and regulations, then they may be retained in the said army, subject to the rules and regulations under which they entered into the service, or be discharged from the service, at the option of the Commander in chief.

Art. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend Divine Service; and all officers and soldiers, who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of Divine Worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the President; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending, shall, for his first offence forfeit One Sixth of a Dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined for twenty-four hours; and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner, which money so forfeited shall be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

Art. 3. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the second article; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of profane cursing or swearing, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence the sum of Four Shillings, lawful money.

Art. 4. Any officer or soldier, who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the General or Generals, or Commanders in chief of the Continental Forces, or shall speak false words, tending to his, or their hurt, or dishonour, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition, in the regiment, troop or company to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, troop or company of the Continental Forces, either by land or sea, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 6. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny, or intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to the commanding officer, shall be punished by order of a general court-martial according to the nature of his offence.

Art 7. Any officer or soldier, who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful commands of his superior officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be ordered by the sentence of a general-court-martial.

Art. 8. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall desert, or without leave of his commanding officer, absent himself from the troop or company to which he belongs, or from any detachment of the same, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Art. 9. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 10. All officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop or company; and either order officers to be arrested, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers to be confined and imprisoned, till their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Art. 11. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another; nor shall presume to send a challenge to any person to fight a duel: and whoever shall knowingly and willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel; or shall second, promote, or carry any challenge, shall be deemed as a principal: and whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall also be considered as a challenger: and all such offenders, in any of these or such like cases, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Art. 12. Every officer commanding in quarters, or on a march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all such abuses, or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command: If upon any complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating, or otherwise ill-treating any person, or of committing any kind of riot, to the disquieting of the inhabitants of this continent; he the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offenders wages shall enable him or them, shall, upon due proof thereof, be punished as ordered by a general court-martial, in such manner as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

Art. 13. If any officer should think himself to be wronged by his Colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the General or Commander in chief of the Continental Forces, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into said complaint, and see that justice be done.

Art. 14. If any inferior officer or soldier, shall think himself wronged by his Captain or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court-martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court-martial, either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court-martial; but if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing, shall be punished at the discretion of the general court-martial.

Art. 15. Whatsoever non commissioned officer or soldier, shall be convicted, at a regimental court-martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition, arms, or provisions, or other military stores, delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of this Continent, shall, if an officer, be reduced to a private centinel; and if a private soldier, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court-martial.

Art. 16. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him or them by the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 17. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, or camp, without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 18. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters, or tent, at the beating of the retreat; in default of which, he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of the commanding officer.

Art. 19. No officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier shall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade or exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 20. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier, so offending, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 21. Whatsoever centinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 22. Any person belonging to the Continental army, who by discharging of fire-arms, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms, in camp or quarters, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 23. Any officer or soldier, who shall without urgent necessity, or without leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 24. No officer or soldier shall do violence, or offer any insult, or abuse, to any person who shall bring provisions, or other necessaries, to the camp, or quarters of the Continental army; any officer or soldier so offending, shall, upon complaint being made to the commanding officer, suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court-martial.

Art. 25. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, in time of an engagement, shall suffer death immediately.

Art. 26. Any person belonging to the continental army, who shall make known the watch-word to any person who is not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole, or watch-word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 27. Whosoever, belonging to the continental army, shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition; or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 28. Whosoever, belonging to the continental army, shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or of giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 29. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, cloathing or provisions, shall be secured for the use of the United Colonies.

Art. 30. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colours, in time of an engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court martial, suffer such punishment as by said court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 31. If any commander of any post, intrenchment, or fortress, shall be *compelled*, by the officers or soldiers under his command, to give it up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officer, non-commissioned officers or soldiers who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 32. All suttlers and retailers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the continental army in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to the articles, rules and regulations of the continental army.

Art. 33. No general court-martial shall consist of a less number than thirteen, none of which shall be under the degree of a commissioned officer; and the president shall be a field officer: And the president of each and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, shall have power to administer an oath to every witness, in order to the trial of offenders. And the members of all courts martial shall be duly sworn by the president; and the next in rank on the court-martial, shall administer the oath to the president.

Art. 34. The members, both of general and regimental courts-martial, shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same rank which they hold in the army; but when courts-martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take their ranks according to their commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

Art. 35. All the members of a court-martial, are to behave with calmness, decency, and impartiality; and in giving of their votes, are to begin with the youngest or lowest in commission.

Art. 36. No field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a captain; nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example.

Art. 37. The commissioned officers of every regiment may, by the appointment of their Colonel or commanding officer, hold regimental courts-martial for the enquiring into such disputes or criminal matters as may come before them, and for the inflicting corporal punishments, for small offences, and shall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no sentence shall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court-martial) shall have confirmed the same.

Art. 38. No regimental court-martial shall consist of less than five officers, excepting in cases were that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when three may be sufficient; who are likewise to determine upon the sentence by the majority of voices; which sentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer, not being a member of the court-martial.

Art. 39. Every officer, commanding in any fort, castle, or barrack, or elsewhere, where the corps under his command consists of detachments from different regiments, or of independent companies, may assemble courts-martial for the trial of offenders in the same manner as if they were regimental, whose sentence is not to be executed till it shall be confirmed by the said commanding officer.

Art. 40. No person whatsoever shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures in the presence of a court-martial then sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceeding, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

Art. 41. To the end that offenders may be brought to justice; whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court-martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by proper authority.

Art. 42. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest, or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.

Art. 43. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, by an officer belonging to the Continental forces; which officer shall at the same time deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

Art. 44. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal, shall presume to release any prisoner committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any prisoner to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it, by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art 45. Every officer or provost-marshal, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, is hereby required, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the Colonel of the regiment to whom the prisoner belongs (where the prisoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the said regiment, and that his offence only relates to the neglect of duty in his own corps) or to the commander in chief, their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for his disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Art. 46. And if any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, he shall be cashiered for it.

Art. 47. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court-martial, of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service.

Art. 48. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or any other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire, in the service of the continental artillery, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the Continental troops.

Art. 49. For differences arising amongst themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, the courts-martial may be composed of their own officers; but where a number sufficient of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of

artillery shall sit in courts martial, with the officers of the other corps.

Art. 50. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

Art. 51. That no persons shall be sentenced by a court-martial to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall any punishment be inflicted at the discretion of a court-martial, other than degrading, cashiering, drumming out of the army, whipping not exceeding *Thirty-nine* lashes, fine not exceeding two months pay of the offender, imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Art. 52. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint some suitable person belonging to such regiment, to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and shall direct the same to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of such sick, wounded or necessitous soldiers, as belong to such regiment; and such person shall account with such officer for all fines received, and the application thereof.

Art. 53. All members sitting in courts-martial shall be sworn by the President of said courts, which President shall himself be sworn by the officer in said court next in rank:—The oath to be administered previous to their proceeding to the trial of any offender, in form following, viz.

"*You A. B. swear that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine the cause of the prisoner now to be tried, according to the rules for regulating the Continental army.* So help you God."

Art. 54. All persons called to give evidence, in any case, before a court-martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of such court-martial: The oath to be administered in the form following, viz.

"*You swear the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.* So help you God."

Art. 55. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, shall, upon notice given to him by the Commissary of the musters, or from one his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop, or company under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered.

Art. 56. Every Colonel or other field officer, or officer commanding any corps, to which there is no field officer, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall, by leave of his Captain, or inferior officer, commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officer present with, and commanding the regiment or independent corps, is to be judge.

Art. 57. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, then present, shall give to the commissary of musters certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence; which reasons, and the time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite to the respective names of such absentees: The said certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be by the said Commissary transmitted to the General, and to this or any future Congress of the united colonies or Committee appointed thereby, within twenty days next after such muster being taken; on failure whereof the Commissary so offending, shall be discharged from the service.

Art. 58. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, shall be cashiered.

Art. 59. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or Commissary, who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow, the signing of the muster rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and moreover forfeit all such pay as may be due to him at the time of conviction for such offence.

Art. 60. Any commissary who shall be convicted of having taken any gift or gratuity on the mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on the signing the muster rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and forfeit his pay, as in the preceding article.

Art. 61. Any officer, who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

Art. 62. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the Commander in Chief of the American forces, or to any his superior officer, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, company or garrison, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, cloathing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

Art. 63. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, independant company or garrison, in the service aforesaid, shall, in the beginning of every month remit to the Commander in Chief of said forces an exact return of the state of the regiment, troop, independant company, or garrison under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and time of their absence: Whoever shall be convicted of having through neglect or design omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

Art. 64. No suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victual, or to keep their houses or shops open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future suttling.

Art. 65. All officers commanding in the camp, or in any forts, barracks, or garrisons, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle, shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

Art. 66. No officers commanding in any camp, garrisons, forts, or barracks, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to suttlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others, nor lay any duty or impositions upon, or be interested in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, which are brought into the camp, garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

rt. 67. That the General, or Commander in Chief for the the time being, shall have full power of pardoning, or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted, for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have his punishment mitigated by the Colonel or officer commanding the regiment.

Art. 68. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the Major of the regiment, or the officer doing the Major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects, or equipage then in camp or quarters; and shall before the next regimental court-martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the Secretary of the Congress, or assembly of the province in which the corps is stationed, or shall happen to be at the time of the death of such officer; to the end, that his executors may, after payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their use.

Art. 69. When any non-commissioned officers, or private soldier, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the then commanding officer of the troop or company, shall in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, and transmit the same, as in the case above provided for, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to their respective representatives.

By Order of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Philadelphia, June 30, 1775.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

LONDON, *May* 26.

THIS day the House of Lords was prodigiously crouded, expecting that the Queen would have been present. A little before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the House went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majesty was seated on the throne, and having sent a message by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to the House of Commons, desiring their attendance; the Speaker, with the House, came up, and, previous to the royal assent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himself to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful Commons present to you three money bills; the first for raising money by loans or exchequer bills for the service of the year 1775; the second for establishing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000l. three per cent annuities, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the other for appropriating the surplusses of the sinking fund for the service of the current year. These are all necessary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigences of the times could justify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cause of this expence; and I trust, that when the people of America see, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they should persist in their resolutions, and that if the *sword must be drawn*, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and support the supremacy of *this* legislature. A great part of the session has been taken up in determining complaints respecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wisdom of the last Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praise justly due to the Committees, who have acted so much to the satisfaction of the public, and so fully in discharge of their own consciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purposes for which it was appropriated."

His Majesty gave the royal assent to eight public, and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The Bill for redeeming 1,000,000 of the capital stock of the three per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned; and for establishing a lottery.

The Bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the present year.

The Bill to explain and amend an act to establish a fund for defraying the administration of justice, and support of the civil government of Quebec.

The Bill for the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe.

The Bill for giving a public reward to such person or persons as shall discover a northern passage from Europe to the west and southern ocean of America.

The Bill to amend an act to enable the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in Parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess.

The Bill for settling Buckingham-house on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house.

The Bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy for the sole use of a discovery of certain materials for the making of Porcelain. Also to several private Bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct during the course of this important session.

You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution the rights of my crown, and the authority of Parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdoms; and you have, at the same time given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the Constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing, on my part, consistent with the maintenance of the honor and interest of my kingdoms, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquility.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my Colonies have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the chearfulness and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several Counties, the same regard for public order, and the same discernment of their true interests, which have in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and respected abroad.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-seventh day of July next."

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of condolance of the House of Commons, on the death of the Queen of Denmark:

"That he returns his thanks to that House, for the concern they have expressed for the great loss which has happened in his family by the death of his sister the Queen of Denmark."

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay, to a Planter at Jamaica.

"*There is very bad news arrived from the Coast of Cuba. Two Spanish Guarda Costas have taken all the vessels on the coast belonging to this place and St. Anne's; not one of the Commanders of which made any resistance, except Captain Watkins of this place, who fought near two hours. The Spaniards put the wounded men into a long-boat, which is arrived here.*"

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 6.

The following Addresses have been presented to his Excellency General Washington and the Honorable Major General Lee.

To His EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ;
General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, impressed with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival, and to wish you all imaginable happiness and success in the execution of the important duties of your elevated station. While we applaud that attention to the public good, manifested in your appointment, we equally admire that disinterested virtue, and distinguished patriotism, which alone could call you from those enjoyments of domestic life, which a sublime and manly taste, joined with a most affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cause of America, and compassion for the distresses of this Colony, exhibited by the great dispatch made in your journey hither, fully justify the universal satisfaction we have, with pleasure, observed on this occasion; and are promising presages that the great expectations formed from your personal character, and military abilities, are well founded.

We wish you may have found such regularity and discipline already established in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectation. The hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many disadvantages, arising from a suspension of government, under which we have raised, and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this Colony, have rendered it a work of time. And though in a great measure effected, the completion of so difficult and at the same time so necessary a task is reserved to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.

We would not presume to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general character of the Soldiers who compose this army, beg leave to represent, that the greatest part of them have not before seen service. And although naturally brave, and of good understanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things most essential to the preservation of health, and even of life. The Youth in the army are not possessed of the absolute necessity of cleanliness in their dress, and lodging, continual exercise, and strict temperance, to preserve them from diseases frequently prevailing in Camps; especially among those, who from their childhood have been used to a laborious life.

We beg leave to assure you, that this Congress will, at *all times*, be ready to attend to such requisitions as you may have occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cause of America, and your happiness and ease, in the discharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We most fervently implore Almighty GOD, that the Blessings of Divine Providence may rest on you: That your head may be covered in the day of battle: That every necessary assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in Life and Health, a Blessing to Mankind.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment and arrival, demand my warmest acknowledgements, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domestic life for the duties of my present honorable, but arduous station, I only emulate the virtue and public spirit of the whole Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which, with a firmness and patriotism without example in modern history, has sacrificed all the comforts of social and political life, in support of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My highest ambition is to be the happy instrument of vindicating those rights, and to see this devoted province again restored to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

The short space of time which has elapsed since my arrival, does not permit me to decide upon the state of the army. The course of human affairs forbids an expectation, that Troops formed under such circumstances, should at once possess the order, regularity and discipline of Veterans.—Whatever deficiences there may be, will, I doubt not, soon be made up by the activity and zeal of the Officers, and the docility and obedience of the Men. These qualities united with their natural bravery and spirit, will afford a happy presage of success, and put a final period to those distresses which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I most sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your declarations of readiness at all times to assist me in the discharge of the duties of my station: They are so complicated and extended, that I shall need the assistance of every good man, and lover of his country; I therefore repose the utmost confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that Divine Being, in whose hands are all human events, to make you and your constituents as distinguished in private and public happiness, as you have been by ministerial oppression, by private and public distress.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the Honourable CHARLES LEE, ESQ;
Major-General of the Continental Army.

SIR,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, possessed of the fullest evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the distresses which America in general, and this Colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic system, adopted by administration, and pursued with relentless and savage fury, do, with pleasure, embrace this opportunity to express the great satisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a Major General in the American army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe arrival here, and wish you all possible happiness and success in the execution of so important a trust. We admire and respect the character of a man who, disregarding the allurements of profit and distinction his merits might procure, engages in the cause of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppressed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with those of the Commander in chief, under the smiles of providence, we flatter ourselves with the prospect of discipline and order, success and victory.

Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great pleasure to be able to contribute to your happiness. May the favours and blessings of Heaven attend you. May divine providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applauses of mankind, and the approbation of your own conscience, and eternal happiness hereafter.

His HONOUR'S ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the highest reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired by a long acquaintance a most particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, Gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity.——I can promise you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us success equal to the righteousness of the cause. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an address which does me so much honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loss of the enemy, including those who died of their wounds, taken June 29th, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charlestown the 17th of June, taken from an orderly serjeant in Boston.

Commission Officers, 92. Serjeants 102, Corporals 100, Rank and File 753. Total of killed, 1047. Wounded 445. Total of killed and wounded 1492.

NEW-YORK, *July* 13.

The following is the most accurate list of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected.

KILLED: Lieut. John Bruere, of the 14th regiment. Col. Abercrombe, of 22d. Lieut. Bard, of 35th. Capt. Dutton, of 38th. Lieut. Gould, and Lieut. Hillard, of 47th. Major Williams, Capt. Addison, Capt Davidson, and Capt. Smith, of 52d. Lieut. Dalrymple, of 63d. Capt. Rudiers

and Lieut. Hale, of 65th. Capt. George Sherwin, Aid de Camp to General Howe, of 67th.

Marines Killed: Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Gardener, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Finnie, and Lieut. Shee.

WOUNDED. Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lieut. Barrow, and Lieut. Browne, of the 4th regiment, Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Downes, Capt. Baker, Lieut. M'Lintock, and Ensign Balguier, of 5th. Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton, and Lieut. Verner, of 10th. Capt. Ottor Bayer, and Capt. Richardson, of 18th. Captain Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, and Lieut. Lenthall, of 23d. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Lynn, and Capt. Drew, of 35th. Lieut. Christie, and Lieut. Myer, of 38th. Major Spendlove, Lieut. Robertson, and ——— Dalrymple, of 43d. Major Smelt, Capt. England, Capt. Craig, Capt. Alcock, Lieut. Poole England, and Ensign England, of 47th. And Lieut, Crawford, and Lieut. Thompson, of 52d. Lieut Haynes, of 59th. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Follett, of 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, and Lieut. Smith, of 65th.

Royal Artillery: Capt. Huddlestone, Capt. Le Moine, Capt. Vans, and Lieut. Shuttleworth.

Of the Engineers: Mr. Page, and —— Jordan.

Marines: Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Averne, Capt. Branson, and Lieut. Ragg.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *New-York, July* 11, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut in all payments, and to give them the same degree of circulation and credit as is now given to the bills of credit of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 17.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

To our FRIENDS *and* BRETHREN *of the several* MEETINGS *in* PENNSYLVANIA *and* NEW-JERSEY;

DEAR FRIENDS,

THE afflictions and distresses attending the inhabitants of the Massachusetts, and other parts of New-England, have often engaged our pity and commiseration, with a desire to be instrumental for their relief, as favourable opportunities should offer: And having received more particular information, since the yearly meeting held last month at Rhode-Island, than we before had of the situation of our brethren, and others, in those parts; since which, the desolations of war have greatly increased. We are incited by a spirit of sympathy and christian tenderness, to recommend to your serious and benevolent consideration, the sorrowful calamities now prevailing among those people; earnestly desiring that we may encourage each other freely to contribute to the relief of the necessitous of every religious denomination; to promote which, we have agreed upon, and herewith send you, printed subscription papers, requesting that some suitable, active friends, may be appointed in each of your monthly and preparative meetings, to apply for the donations of friends for this charitable purpose, and that the money subscribed may be collected, and with all convenient speed, paid into the hands of JOHN REYNELL, of Philadelphia, or SAMUEL SMITH, of Burlington, Treasurers of our yearly-meeting.

The yearly meeting at Rhode-Island, beforementioned, have appointed a committee of twenty-six friends from the several quarterly-meetings in New-England, who are to meet together at least once a month, in order to assist each other in inspecting and considering the state of those who are distressed: And they appear to us the most suitable persons to receive our contributions for their relief. With this committee we propose to keep up a correspondence, and to unite our endeavours with theirs, that the benefactions raised, may be distributed in the most seasonable and effectual manner, for the benefit of those who are, or may be reduced to necessitous circumstances, in this time of public calamity.

We therefore desire that friends may be liberal, according to their circumstances, and speedy in their contributions: And are your loving friends.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for sufferings, held in Philadelphia, *for* Pennsylvania *and* New-Jersey, *the 6th day of the 7th month*, 1775.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk*.

At a meeting of the Officers of the military association for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, held at Carpenter's-Hall, July 12, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this body invite the Committees of the city and liberties and county of Philadelphia, and the Officers of the several Battallions in the said county, to meet together with this body at the College-Hall in this city, on next Saturday week, at nine o'clock in the morning, to take under consideration the late resolves of the Honorable House of Assembly of this province, relative to the appointment of minute men: And that the secretary be directed to publish this resolve in the English and German news-papers,

Published by Order.
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary*.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, June 29, 1775.

"Our place has rather the appearance of a garrison town than a mart for trade; one company keeps guard all day, and two every night, in our situation we cannot be too watchful and may require much strength, for our negroes have all high notions of their liberty, and we lately learnt by intercepted letters and otherways, that there has been endeavours to set the Indians on us. Mr. Stewart, the superintendant of Indian affairs, is accused of being the person who has forwarded this wicked design, and he is fled for safety.

"The Tories in Georgia are now no more, the province is almost universally on the right side, and are about to choose Delegates to send to the Congress."

On Wednesday last was married, JAMES PEMBERTON, Esq; to Mrs. PHOEBE MORTON, both of this city.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

I REMEMBER about fifteen years ago, a Miller in this neighbourhood began to exhibit the singular phœnomenon of setting his Mill-pond on fire. The fact is, that in stagnated waters where great quantities of weeds, brush, leaves of trees and other rubbish, have fallen together to the bottom and there putrified, if you stir up this mass of filth in the heat of summer when the waters are low, great numbers of bubbles will rise to the top. To these apply a lighted candle and they will, for some yards round, or as far as the bubbles extend, emit a sudden flash, not unlike the explosion of gun-powder.

From this incident I have been led to conjecture that this trash may possibly contain large quantities of Salt petre; the rather as I find in Chambers's Dictionary under title *Nitre*, that certain lakes and other waters in Macedonia, Bithynia, and Chalcis, anciently afforded large quantities of Nitre during the dog-days; and further, as this mass of trash fermenting together is not so widely different from the pits of rubbish which are usually formed in Germany and other places for the purpose of making Salt-petre.

If my conjecture should be realized, it will afford the most speedy supply of this necessary article, the ordinary methods being slow and tedious. I could wish at least, that if it should be thought worth the experiment, those who have more leisure, patience and skill than I have, would make the trial. The waters are low at present, which gives the easier means of access, and one chymical process would demonstrate the truth or fallacy of the conjecture.

I will only add, that possibly the reason why the experiment was never made in Europe, if indeed it never was made, is this, that trees, brush, weeds and rubbish are there not suffered to stand about the edges of streams and ponds, in so great quantities as in this new country.

PRINCETON, *July* 13, 1775. Yours, &c. SPECULATOR.

WHEREAS I have, some time since, frequently made use of rash and imprudent expressions, with respect to the conduct of my worthy fellow citizens, who are now engaged in a noble and patriotic struggle against the arbitrary measures of the British Ministry, which conduct has justly raised their resentments against me. I now confess that I have acted extremely wrong in so doing, for which I am exceedingly sorry, and humbly ask pardon and forgiveness of the public; and I do solemnly promise that, for the future, I will conduct myself in such a manner as to avoid giving any offence; and, at the same time, in justice to myself, must declare that I am not unfriendly to the present measures pursued by the friends to American liberty, but do heartily approve of them; and, as far as is in my power, will endeavour to promote them.

AMOS WICKERSHAM.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Sally, J. Swithwick, Jamaica.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Ditto.
Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Hispaniola.
Sch. Katy, N. Orne, St. Eustatia.
Brig Union, Z. Burchmore, Ditto.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Antigua.
Sloop Francis, F. Firmingham, Bermuda.
Sloop James, A. Gillies, North-Carolina.
Sch. Polly, W. Newton, New-Providence.
Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool.
Sloop George, W. Bourke, Hispaniola.
Sch. Endeavour, J. M'Clean, Georgia.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Polly, W. Workman, South-Carolina.
Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, St. Croix.
Sloop Peggy and Betsy, D. Ferguson, New-York.
Sloop Betsy, S. Jones, North-Carolina.
Ship Nancy, J. Robertson, Lisbon.
Sloop Attley, J. Young, Antigua.
Sch. James, D. Livingston, St. Eustatia.
Sloop Betsy, J. Fanner, Lisbon.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Teneriffe.
Ship Christopher, C. Edwards, Bristol.
Brig Polly, J. Rawlings, Dominica.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Ditto.

CLEARED.

Sch. Mary, J. Perott, Dominica.
Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Buck, N. Carolina.
Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surrinam.
Brig Seaflower, J. Finglass, New-York.
Sloop Sango, J. Rider, South-Carolina.
Sloop Venus, D. Newton, New-Providence.
Brig Matty, C. Craig, Dublin.
Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.
Brig Triton, N. Swazey, Lisbon.
Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Ditto.
Brig Triton, J. Morse, Ditto.
Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Cadiz.
Ship John, J. Peter, Jamaica.
Brig Hannah, J. Neill, Cork.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sloop Cedar, C. Rothery, Ditto.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Christian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street continued into the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and between Vine and Callowhill-streets; containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Benezet, and others, late the estate of Levi Drahl; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, that commodious and pleasantly seated INN, commonly called the Jolly Post, with the appurtenances, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging; situate on the west side of the Bristol road, about six miles from Philadelphia, in the township of Oxford; containing 45 acres and 26 perches; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill, seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the custody of the Sheriff of York county, a certain JOHN GRIFFEY, late of the county aforesaid, Taylor; he is about five feet four inches high, walks upon crutches, about sixty-five years of age, altho' gray haired he is as well acquainted with the art of defrauding his creditors as any of his age in this province: He took and has with him sundry sorts of Goods, which he travels with under the character of a pedlar: He had also a bay mare about fourteen hands high, eight years old; the goods and mare being under execution, it is thought he will change his name and quit pedling to keep himself from being discovered, and follow begging, as he was known to do before. Whoever takes up said JOHN GRIFFEY, and delivers him to the gaol in York town, or any other of his Majesty's gaols, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and the above Reward for the mare, and reasonable charges for both or either of them, paid by

CHARLES LUKINS, Sheriff.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed his STORE and DWELLING right opposite to the Ware-house which he lately occupied in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets, hereby informs his customers, &c. that they may be supplied (where he now lives) with the following Articles, viz.

EXCELLENT Philadelphia bottled BEER and CYDER, by the groce or dozen, wired and packed, if requisite; old Madeira, Scheras, Lisbon, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines, by the cask or lesser quantity; Claret and Red Port in bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, English Beer, Sweet Oil, white wine and cyder Vinegar by the cask or gallon; loaf, lump and muscovado Sugars; Indigo, Pepper, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, double and single Glocester Cheese, smoaked Hams, bottling corks, &c. Also an assortment of GLASS WARE, made at KENSINGTON near this city.

To be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by

THOMAS PALMER, GUNSMITH,

On the north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

CHEAP neat and well made Touch-hole Prickers and Pan Brushes, being very necessary and convenient to those who use guns, for keeping the lock, &c. in compleat order.

ROBERT M'NAIR,

SADDLER and CAP MAKER, from Glasgow,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a shop the tenth door above the gaol, in Market-street, the next door to Dr. BASS, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches, viz. mens and womens saddles of the newest fashions, foot cloths, bridles, pillions, housings, saddle cloths, pistol bags, saddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of Saddle and Military Furniture, &c.

Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest manner, with the greatest dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Their orders shall be duly complied with, and his utmost endeavours shall be exerted to render him worthy of their future favours.

IF MORTEY SULLIVAN, who sailed from Cork in the year 1762 or 1763, and kept school at Cape Fear, in North-Carolina, will let his brother Jeremiah Sullivan know how to send to him, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage, by directing a letter to Mr. Casey's, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. He was born in the barony of Everough, in the county of Kerry, in the kingdom of Ireland. —Son of Philip Sullivan, Keanough,

Newtown, Bucks County, July 14, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, as run-aways, the following persons, viz.—JOHN MONAGHAN, who confesses himself the servant of William Patterson, living at the Head of Elk River, Maryland, committed June 19th. Like-JAMES MUTRY and JOHN LEE, committed July 8th, having owned themselves the servants of William Clifton, blacksmith, in Philadelphia. Their masters are desired to come and pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold out for their fees in four weeks from the date hereof, by me JOHN ATKINSON, jun. Gaoler.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY about the 20th inst. (July) from the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, RICHARD BUTS, a mulatto man, about twenty-eight years of age, six feet high, and very lusty, slow of speech, has a heavy look, with either a slit in one ear or a piece cut off; had on an oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, fearnought jacket, with an old hat and shoes; he plays on the violin. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighbourhood. Whoever secures the said fellow, and delivers him to Mr. WHITEHEAD, overseer of the Work-house, or to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS CASDORP.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 9th inst. (July) from the subscriber, living in Penn-street, Philadelphia, an indented servant lad named PATRICK BYRNE, about twenty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, well made, short black hair, down look, remarkable for swearing, and fond of strong liquor; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured frock fashioned coat half worn and a good deal soiled on the back, a striped silk and cotton jacket, white corduroy breeches half worn, white thread stockings, half worn shoes with plated carved shoe buckles, a castor hat half worn, and cotton check shirt. Whoever takes up said servant so that his master may get him again, shall be paid the above Reward and reasonable charges, by

TIMOTHY SLOAN.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, living in Front street, near the Drawbridge, an indented servant lad named WILLIAM STEEL, otherwise STILE, by trade a taylor, about twenty one years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, short brown hair, smooth faced, slender made, born in the north of England, but last from Ireland; had on when he went away, a mixed pepper and salt frize uncommon made coat, with two holes on each side the back, slit holes on the pockets but none on the sleeves, a few yellow metal buttons on it, a high claret coloured Bath coating waistcoat, with basket buttons of the same colour, a pair of old drilling breeches patched on the knees, a pair of gray ribbed worsted stockings, a check shirt, and a round felt hat bound with black tape: He had a bundle which contained a claret coloured pattern for a coat of Bath coating, and an olive coloured corduroy pattern for breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that I can get him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by PETER M'KINLEY.

Kent County, on Delaware, July 10, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the road leading from Dover to Queen's Town, and near the place called the Horse-head, on Sunday night, the 2d inst. a servant man named WILLIAM JONES, by trade a gun-lock maker, and very ingenious at any kind of whitesmiths business, and even at blacksmiths work; aged upwards of thirty years, of a middle stature; he went off very well cloathed with sundry sorts of cloaths, and is supposed to have taken plenty of money with him. It is believed he is gone in company with another servant man who is also eloped from a neighbour, (name unknown). Whoever secures said servant in any public gaol, so that his mistress may have him again, or brings him home to her, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

SARAH JONES, Widow.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and supposed in Third-street, betwixt Market and Arch-streets, a bundle of Paper Money, nearly amounting to Fifty-seven Pounds. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the Printer, shall receive the above Reward, and no questions asked.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD cedar log House, with lentils at each end, and two acres of land, in Woodbury, about eight miles from Philadelphia. The house is 25 feet in length and 24 in breadth, divided into two tenements, each with two rooms and a fire-place in each room; the lentils are each of them about 14 feet in breadth and 24 in length, with a weavers shop joined to one of them of the same length and about eleven feet in breadth; both lentils hath a fire-place. The said house and lentils are very convenient for weavers, shoemakers, taylors or joiners. For further particulars enquire of the tenants at said house, or of JOSIAH CHATTIN, near Woodbury, who will shew the premises.—The title is indisputable.

SYLVESTER FENTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Mulatto Girl, about sixteen years of age, suitable for any Gentleman living in the country who may chuse to purchase, being mostly accustomed to country business. Sold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, a red COW, with a white face. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. GEORGE HITNER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the Chapel, on Deer Creek, Harford County, an indented English servant man named WILLIAM TOMKINS, about twenty six years of age, five feet five or six inches high, fresh complexion, long visage, long black hair tied behind, and a blemish in his right eye; he took with him a dark roan horse about fourteen hands high, a good saddle, and snaffle bridle; likewise a new castor hat, a lightish coloured cloth jacket, one half worn fine shirt, one homespun ditto, one pair of tow trowsers, one pair of ticken ditto, a white corded under jacket, a pale blue silk handkerchief with a yellow border, new shoes, and plain silver buckles. He is an artful designing fellow, a tolerable good scholar, and probably may forge a pass. He has talked for some time past of going to join the Regulars at Boston; I beg every friend to his country will take particular notice of him, as I am convinced he will now take the aforesaid step if he can. Whoever brings back the horse and the fellow shall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse alone, and reasonable charges, paid by

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Forgeman.

Newcastle, July 14, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain person who called himself MEAS, on the 6th instant, applied to the subscriber, living in Newcastle, for the hire of a horse to go to Philadelphia, pretending he had forgot his pocket-book and some valuable papers there when he left that place in the Port Penn stage, and promised to return the next day, but has not since been heard of, and 'tis believed he has sold the horse: The said MEAS appeared to be a middle aged man, about five feet six or seven inches high, very swarthy and much pitted with the small pox; had on a light coloured wilton coat, black breeches, a regimental round hat with a black ribband round the crown, the rest of his dress unknown: The horse which he got from the subscriber is a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, eight or nine years old, pretty lengthy body, black mane and tail switched, his mane very thick and hangs all on the off side, one fore and one hind foot white, but which uncertain; he paces, trots and hand-gallops, no brand or ear mark: The said MEAS pretends he has a brother in Oxford Township, Chester County, and is from all accounts a most notorious villain. Whoever therefore apprehends the said MEAS, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols in Pennsylvania or this government, so that the subscriber may have it in his power to secure himself, and also secures the horse so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, or for the horse alone FOUR DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

JOHN RIDDLES.

N. B. Was hired with the horse, an almost new saddle with green housings, and an half worn snaffle bridle.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 3d inst. (July) from the subscriber, at the new Mills on Brandywine, near Wilmington, an Irish servant man named EDWARD LOW, a cooper by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, has yellow hair, grey eyes, and is fond of strong liquor; had on an old scarlet waistcoat, red striped cotton jacket with sleeves, check shirt, oznabrigs trowsers and old shoes. As he took a sickie with him, it is supposed he will pass for a reaper. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges from

GEORGE FORSYTH, Cooper.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1775.

TWO SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Gray's-alley, an Irish servant girl named ELEANOR CURTIN, about 22 years of age, middle sized, full faced, having stole sundry cloaths she may change her apparel so as not to be easily described. All persons are forbid to harbour her; and whoever takes her up and delivers her to me, shall have the above Reward, paid by

R. WHITE.

Wilmington, Newcastle County, July 11, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last evening from the subscriber, an English servant man named JOHN ALDERTON, a barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick set, round shouldered, brown short hair, loves strong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on a fife or beat a drum, shaves and dresses hair well, and is very cunning: He arrived at Annapolis in September, last, and lived some time near that place: Had on when he went away, a jacket of such stuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, tow shirt, drilling or Russia sheeting drawers, white thread ribbed stockings, new strong shoes with black buckles, and a cloth under jacket: He is remarkable for size and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to pass for a freeman, and offer himself to some of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any person apprehending the said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward if out of this county, and if within this county FIVE SHILLINGS, over and above what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM BROBSON, *Barber.*

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

STANDING the other day in an Apothecaries ſhop in this city, I was led to take notice of a ſenſible countrymen who came in and enquired for Carolina pink-root. While the apothecary was weighing the medicine, he related that the ſhilling's worth he had before purchaſed, had brought away more than thirty worms, but at the ſame time mentioned the extreme degree of danger the child had been in, from a high fever it had been ſeized with; during which time, he ſaid, they dared not to apply the pink-root, but the child having ſince had a conſiderable purging, and the fever being much abated, they wanted more of the pink-root to bring more worms away. On a little further enquiry he informed me, that the child was now ſo weak in the bowels, that its food came away unchanged.

I could not avoid adviſing in this caſe, where one would ſay I had no buſineſs to interfere; but had the good fortune to find the man ſenſible of the juſtice of my obſervations and reſolved to avail himſelf of them.

From this example of the country peoples difficulty in ſuch diſtreſſing caſes as theſe bad worm fevers, I am induced to throw out the few following hints for their better direction in wormy diſorders. And in the firſt place I will inform them that a weakneſs and ſliminеſs of the ſtomach and bowels, with a want of ſtrength in the gall, or too ſparing derivation of that natural ſoap, that neceſſary daily phyſic into the inteſtines (*i. e.* the whole tract of the guts below the ſtomach) are the cauſes of a heaping up of ſlime and indigeſted matter in the firſt paſſages, where the eggs of theſe dangerous inſects find a proper neſt to bring them to maturity. Now were the action of the ſtomach and bowels ſtrong enough to require and diſpenſe food of a quality capable to carry off this ſlime or mucus, before it offends through quantity, or becomes inclined to putrefaction by its too long retention in a moderate heat, neither worms nor worm fevers would ever trouble our children. But that not being the caſe, it becomes neceſſary to inform thoſe good people who cannot readily have the advice of a ſkillful phyſician, that in the firſt ſtages of wormy diſorders, bitter and ſaline purges are of great importance to their children. I would by no means diſcredit the pink-root as a bitter, and conſequently an enemy to worms; but my principal expectation, is from remedies which, will not only render the preſent inhabitants uneaſy in their reſidence, but will thus break away and carry it off, that they nor their ſucceſſors can longer maintain a lodging in ſo important a part of the human body. By this means worms are expelled, and thoſe filthy and dangerous maladies called worm fevers are entirely prevented, the uſual ſupply of ſound and healthy nouriſhment is carried to the blood veſſels, and by them derived to every part of the ſyſtem.

Pink-root is not found in the northern Colonies, and if it were, not being purgative in ſmall quantity, I have conceived the public would not be diſobliged with the information, that the root of Indian hemp * dug from the firſt of October till hindered by the froſt, dried, and omitting the inner woody part, powdered fine and mixed in molaſſes to the quantity of a large tea ſpoon full, more or leſs according to the circumſtance of the patient, will offend the worms as much, if not more than any bitter whatever: And (what this ſimple is much to be valued for) it will in proper quantity purge moderately and effectually.

No child nor other perſon having the ſymptoms of worms, cold ſtomach and ſluggiſh bowels, ſhould be denied a moderate uſe of ſalt, ſmoaked fleſh or fiſh, theſe things being all correctors of an acid ſlimy diſpoſition of the firſt paſſages, and many by breaking over the wrong-headed rules of empirics, who had prohibited them, having marvellouſly recovered health, while their obſequious followers dwindled to mere ſkeletons.

The learned Doctor Ruſh has done juſtice to ſugar in this regard; and inſtead of the abundant cenſures beſtowed on what has commonly been called *traſh*, good ripe ſummer and fall fruits are now generally acknowledged to be as profitable as they are pleaſant to mankind.

I am the afflicted's ſympathetic friend,
and aſſiduous humble ſervant,
THOMAS YOUNG.

* *A ſmall plant growing in ſwaley land, to about three or four feet in heighth, with a red outer rind, white flower, and large cotton or rather down, containing pod.*

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
MINERVA,
ARTHUR HILL, MASTER;
WILL ſail in eight days. For paſſage apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Market-ſtreet, or ſaid maſter on board at James and Drinker's wharf.

THE General Aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut, in May laſt, voted Ten Pounds reward for every Fifty Pounds weight of SALT-PETRE that ſhould be made in that colony, within the year enſuing: Any perſon maſter of the proceſs, and willing to undertake, if able to carry on the works, may (if his character be good) by enquiring of the Printer, be informed of the beſt place in that colony to ſet up the buſineſs, and aſſiſted with every neceſſary direction; if unable, and deſirous to have his ſtock found him, he may hear of one that will, on proper terms, procure the ſtock.

N. B. Ten Pounds of that currency is equal to Thirty-three and one third Dollars.

June 22, 1775.

Any perſon maſter of the buſineſs of ſmelting Lead Ore, and ſeparating the metal from the droſs, may hear of good employ, by enquiring as above.

THE Subſcriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling buſineſs for ſome years paſt for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened ſaid buſineſs in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where he intends carrying it on in the moſt extenſive manner; and as ſaid Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular ſtudy to ſerve his cuſtomers with the greateſt care and punctuality, and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers ſhall be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of July inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, bounded by ground of Anthony Fortune and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4l. 1s. currency per annum; late the eſtate of Joſiah Sharrold; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of July inſtant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 77 feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Shippen and others; late the eſtate of John Moyes; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of July inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Jacob Bidleman, in Kenſington, two frame meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cherry-ſtreet and weſt ſide of Weſt-ſtreet, in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Cherry-ſtreet aforeſaid 217 feet, and in front on Weſt-ſtreet aforeſaid 180 feet, bounded by Cherry and Weſt-ſtreets aforeſaid, and by ground of Chriſtian Kreeps and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 11l. currency per annum; late the eſtate of Conrad Staiger; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of July inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, all the eſtate, right and intereſt of Michael Conner, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 35 acres and 103 perches, bounded by land of Abraham Wentz and others; late the property of the ſaid Conner; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To all GENTLEMEN who ſhave themſelves, or would keep their pen knives or caſes of inſtruments in the beſt of order.

The Philadelphia RAZOR STROPS,

MADE and ſold by DANIEL CAMPELL, Writing Maſter and Accomptant, near Dock Bridge in Second-ſtreet, which are of ſuch property and duration, as to ſerve all the purpoſes of ſtrop, hone, oil and grinding for many years, are inſured in the printed directions on each, are alſo well known to many in the Weſt-Indies and theſe Northern Colonies, and be particularly recommended by many of the moſt eminent gentlemen in this city and province.

A QUANTITY of LONG-ISLAND FLAX,
AND
CHOICE BEEF in BARRELS,
TO BE SOLD BY
CHARLES EDDY.

TO BE SOLD BY
ISRAEL AND JOSEPH PEMBERTON,

TWO SERVANT LADS, one of them born in London, hath upwards of five years to ſerve, can read and write well, and underſtands ſomething of the ſhoemaker's trade: The other is a German, and hath ſix years to ſerve.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the firſt inſt. (June) a large brindle COW, with a white face, about ſix or ſeven years old. Whoever will inform the ſubſcriber (near Poole's Bridge) where ſhe is, ſhall receive ONE DOLLAR, and if brought home the above Reward.

FRANCIS GRICE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Wedneſday the 21ſt of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell Townſhip, Cumberland County, an Iriſh ſervant man named GEORGE GEE, about five feet two or three inches high, and about eighteen or nineteen years of age, ſomewhat freckled, ſhort brown hair, ſpeaks with the brogue upon his tongue, the fore finger of his right hand cut off at the middle joint; had on and took with him, a fine hat half worn, a brown home-made cloth coat with yellow buttons and green lining not much worn, a blue jacket and two ſhirts half worn, one pair of ſtriped cotton drawers partly new, one pair of blue and white ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes with plated buckles in them; all theſe much too big for him: He took a leather pocket-book with ſome money in it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if out of the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of the province the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS M'NAGHTEN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 21ſt of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber at the Lower Croſs Roads, in Harford county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM DUCY, by trade a breeches maker, about twenty-four years old, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, ſhort black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, ſpeaks with a broague, being from the weſt of Ireland; he appears in dreſs genteel, and on that account may not be ſuſpected for a run-away, having a new blue broadcloth coat bound with tape and the holes worked with the ſame, a fine white ſhirt, and a piece of fine country made linen partly bleached, buckſkin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worſted ſtockings, a pair of broad ribbed pepper and ſalt coloured ditto, a pair of ſhoes and a pair of dog ſkin pumps with the laps lined and bound with white leather, odd ſhoe buckles, and a good Iriſh Caroline hat cut a little in the faſhion. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward from

JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. He can write and has forged a paſs, and intends to go to General Gage.

Baltimore County, Maryland, June 24, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living within thirteen miles of Baltimore, an Iriſh indented ſervant man named EDWARD WARREN, a ſtone maſon and bricklayer by trade, five feet three inches high, thirty-three years of age, ſquare and well made, remarkably broad acroſs the ſhoulders, ſhort brown hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, full faced, has a ſcar on the middle of his upper lip, a ſmall ſcar over his left eye, and a large ſcar on his left arm which he ſays was occaſioned by a ball; he ſerved his time with Mr. Thomas Thornberry, in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania; he has been in the country about twenty years, and has travelled through moſt of thoſe parts; he ſays he hath a wife and four children living within two miles of Durham Works, on Delaware, and a brother living near the ſame place of the name of Richard Warren; had on and took with him, a fe't hat, an oznabrigs ſhirt, Ruſſia drab breeches, worſted ſtockings, old black grain'd ſhoes, and a grayiſh coloured bearſkin coat with black horn buttons. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſters may get him again, ſhall have, if twenty miles from home, THREE POUNDS, if ſixty miles the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN GIST, and ALEXANDER WELLS.

N. B. The above fellow committed felony, and was whipped and pillored for the fact in Baltimore.

TO BE SOLD,

A DARK BROWN HORSE, near fifteen hands high, five years old, paces and trots, has been uſed to a chair, and is well made for a draught horſe. Enquire of WILLIAM BROWN, at the Leopard, the upper end of Arch-ſtreet.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN BRAG, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made, ſaid he was brought up to the brick-yard buſineſs; has brown curled hair, brown face, pitred with the ſmall pox, blue eyes, and is ſlow of ſpeech; had on an old beaver hat, a ſnuff coloured coatee with yellow ſingle plated buttons, light fuſtian jacket without ſleeves, with yellow ſingle plated buttons, white linen ſhirt, new oznabrig trowſers, old grey yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with ſquare braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on the 22d day of May laſt, a ſorrel MARE, thirteen hands high, five years old, with a blaze down her face. Likewiſe on the ſecond of June inſt. a grey MARE, big with foal, about thirteen hands two inches high, ſhort tail. The owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out or ſtolen, out of Tinicum Iſland, on Wedneſday night laſt, two HORSES and a MARE; the mare is quite or near fifteen hands high, about eight years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the horſes is five years old, of a dark cheſnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is fifteen hands high or near it; the other horſe is ten years old, fifteen hands high or near it, and has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two horſes and mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the thief on conviction.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a likely Negro fellow named BILL, about twenty-three years old, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on his ſhirt and trowſers, old hat, and ſhoes with braſs buckles, and 'tis not known that he took with him any other cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KINTZING.

Burlington County, 6th Month 13th, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two ſervant lads, one named JAMES HAMBLETON, ſeventeen years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, wears his own red hair, a little knock-kneed; had on and took with him, a new felt hat, a check ſhirt, ſtriped outſide jacket, a ſilk camblet ditto, new leather breeches, Ruſſia duck trowſers, and old ſhoes. The other named WILLIAM HALL, about the ſame age and heighth, full face and eyes, down look, and has light coloured hair; had on and took with him, a blue and white ſtriped under jacket, a kerſey upper ditto, an oznabrug ſhirt with a patch on the left ſhoulder, ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of double ſoaled calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſquare braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HILLIAS.
JONAH WOOLMAN.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber living in Maiden Creek Townſhip, Berks County, Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named FRANCIS KANE, about 21 years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a fair or ſandy complexion, ſmooth faced, a little freckled, light brown hair, the fore part combed back, accounts himſelf a ſcholar: Had on a meally hat, an old light coloured home made cloth jacket, with cuffs, an old Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, check trowſers, gray yarn ſtockings, half worn neats leather ſhoes and braſs buckles this country made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JAMES STARR.

IF MARTIN LAMY, who came over to Philadelphia from Holland, with his father and mother, in the year 1741, in a veſſel belonging to Stedman and Robertſon, and was bound to a carpenter in Oly Townſhip, Berks County, be living, he may, by applying to the ſubſcriber, hear ſomething to his advantage. Any perſon knowing whether the ſaid MARTIN LAMY be living or dead, and informing his brother, at the Mill called New Brandywine, in Northampton Townſhip, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

JOHN LAME.

COTTON, Indigo, Madder, ſapped and unſapped Logwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, ground Redwood, Galls, Allom and Copperas, Brimſtone; lump, loaf and muſcovado Sugars; Rice, Coffee and Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, writing and ſhop Paper, Paſteboards, Glue, bottling Corks, Carolina Pink; Engliſh, rag and Crumb-cloth Scythe Stones, and divers other articles.

TO BE SOLD BY
BENEDICT DORSEY.
In Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Work-Houſe.

A NEW AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

RYVES AND FLETCHER,
PAPER STAINERS,

MAKE and SELL all kinds of PAPER HANGINGS, &c. at their houſe in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. As they are the firſt who have attempted that manufacture on this continent, and which has really been attended with great expence in procuring proper hands, materials, &c. and as it conſumes a large quantity of the paper of this country; they are therefore induced to hope for the countenance and protection of all well wiſhers to the infant manufactures of America. They beg leave to aſſure the Public that their utmoſt endeavours will be exerted to excel in neatneſs of patterns and elegance of colour; and notwithſtanding the very heavy expence attendant on ſo extenſive an undertaking, they will ſell on much more reaſonable terms than any paper can be diſpoſed of which is imported into America.

Any perſon who has a farm to rent, within three to ten miles or more of this city, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, containing any number of acres from thirty to one hundred, may meet with a good improving tenant by leaving a line with the Printer.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

Has for SALE, at his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, five doors below the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A VARIETY of Merchandize, which he will ſell at the loweſt rates for caſh, by wholeſale or retail, viz. locks, latches, cupboard turns, hinges, bolts, augers, gimblets, ſaws, hammers, nails, ſprings, tacks, gouges, chiſſels, firmers, plain irons, compaſſes, rules, ſquares, drawing knives, ſpoke ſhaves, pincers, nippers, files, raſps, ſcythes, ſhovels and tongs, candleſticks, ſnuffers, bellows, awl blades and handles, Turky oil ſtones, ſcythe, rag and ſand ſtones, razors and hones, japanned plate covers and tea canniſters, braſs furniture for deſks and drawers, braſs and lignum vitæ caſters, plated and poliſhed ſteel ſpurs, cork ſcrews, penknives, ſhoemakers heel knives, a large aſſortment of table knives and forks, plaſterers trowels, mink traps, waggon, cart and chaiſe wheel boxes, Briſtol ſteel, Iron pots, baking kettles, bridle bitts, ſtirrup irons, buckles, globe and ſtaple nails, ſtaples and plates, orris, webb, fringe, bridle reins, pluſhes, worſted bindings, whips, whip laſhes and whip cords, braſs buckles and watering hooks for chaiſe furniture, common corks, ſets of caſters in frames, Engliſh China bowls, a quantity of ſtone and earthen wares, &c.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 21ſt of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber, Tobacconiſt, living at Market-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia, a ſervant man named PETER CAPES; had on when he went away, a brown camblet coat and jacket, white Holland breeches, linen ſtockings, check ſhirt, and ſhoes with carved plated buckles; he is five feet ſeven inches high, well built, full faced, big noſe, big mouth, thick lips, big grey eyes, ſpeaks good French and Dutch, but bad Engliſh. Whoever takes up the above run-away ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, may depend on the above reward.

CHRISTIAN GALLY.

WANTED,

A SINGLE MAN, capable to manage a Grain Diſtillery at Wioming, on Suſquehanna. Any perſon whoſe capacity and honeſty can be relied on, will meet with good encouragement by applying to Doctor HARRIS, in Philadelphia.

An induſtrious Carpenter, capable and willing to undertake the building of a large and genteel houſe in Georgia, may hear of employment that may be advantageous, by applying as above.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to a Mantua-maker and Millener, lately from England. Enquire of the Printer.

A PLACE in the Country is wanted for a likely, active NEGRO GIRL, who is about nine years old, and has had the ſmall pox; ſhe is to be bound until twenty-four years old. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

MORGAN HOLLINSHEAD,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has opened ſhop in Moore's Town, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount Holly, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches. He makes repeating dead beat Clocks, which are allowed to be much ſuperior to a recoil made in common, as they will laſt much longer, and keep time more exactly. Watch work is done in the moſt reaſonable and beſt manner. All thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done with care and diſpatch. He very gratefully acknowledges paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance thereof.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted to ſaid buſineſs.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's, New-Caſtle County, on the 26th of May laſt, a BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, having no brand or mark excepting ſome ſaddle marks and a brown ſpot on his left hip; about eleven or twelve years old. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MARY ROBINSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. July 17, 1775.

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, *by their* DELEGATES *in* CONGRESS, *to the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, Countrymen, and Brethren!

BY these, and by every other appellation, that may designate the ties, which bind US to each other, we entreat your serious attention to this our second attempt, to prevent their dissolution.—Remembrance of former friendships; pride in the glorious atchievements of our common ancestors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preserved our mutual connexion; but when that friendship is violated by the grossest injuries;—when the pride of ancestry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwise allied than as tyrants and slaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favor, or our freedom,—can we hesitate about the choice? Let the spirit of Britons determine.

In a former address we asserted our rights, and stated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs, would have roused that honest indignation, which has slept too long for your honor, or the welfare of the empire.—But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleasing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the Ministry has been constantly exercised, in adding to the calamities of your American Brethren.

After the most valuable right of legislation was infringed, when the powers, assumed by your Parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the safety of our persons, and the preservation of our liberties;—after being in many instances divested of those laws, which were transmitted to US, by our common ancestors, and subjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auspices of Roman tyrants; after annulling those Charters, which encouraged our predecessors to brave death and danger in every shape, on unknown seas, in deserts unexplored, amidst barbarous and inhospitable nations!—when, without the form of trial, without a public accusation, whole colonies were condemned!—their trade destroyed; their inhabitants impoverished; when soldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity;—when new modes of trial were instituted for the ruin of the accused, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction;—when a despotic government was established in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries;—but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late measures of the British Ministry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of these Colonies to slavery and ruin.

To confirm this assertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America, since our last address;—let us combat the calumnies of our enemies; and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our destruction. Many of your fellow-subjects, whose situation deprived them of other support, drew their maintenance from the sea; but the deprivation of our Liberty being insufficient to satisfy the resentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were superadded, and a British Parliament, who in better times were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without distinction of age or sex, robbed thousands of the food, which they were accustomed to draw from that inexhaustable source, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent Creator.

Another act of your Legislature shuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but those states, from whom the great law of self-preservation renders it absolutely necessary we should at present withhold our commerce.—But this act (whatever may have been its design) we consider rather as injurious to your opulence than our interest.—All our commerce terminates with you: and the wealth we procure from other nations, is soon exchanged for your superfluities.—Our remittances must then cease with our trade; and our refinements with our affluence.—We trust, however, that laws which deprive us of every blessing, but a soil that teems with the necessaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them secure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here observe on the cruelty and inconsistency of those, who, while they publickly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interposition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawless ravages of a merciless soldiery. But happily we are not without resources; and tho' the timid and humiliating applications of a British Ministry should prevail with foreign nations, yet industry, prompted by necessity, will not leave us without the necessary supplies.

We could wish to go no further, and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold those rigorous acts of oppression which are daily exercised in the town of Boston, did we not hope, that by disclaiming their deeds, and punishing the perpetrators, you would shortly vindicate the honor of the British name, and re-establish the violated laws of Justice.

That once populous, flourishing and commercial town is now garrisoned by an army sent, not to protect, but to enslave its inhabitants.—The civil government is overturned, and a military despotism erected upon its ruins.—Without law, without right, powers are assumed unknown to the constitution.—Private property is unjustly invaded.—The inhabitants daily subjected to the licentiousness of the soldiery, are forbid to remove in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the most solemn compacts.—Or if after long and wearisome solicitation, a pass is procured, their effects are detained, and even those who are most favoured, have no alternative but poverty or slavery. The distress of many thousand people, wantonly deprived of the necessaries of life, is a subject on which we would not wish to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but observe, that a British fleet (unjustified even by acts of your legislature) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, seizing our ships, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honor, permit us to be silent, while British troops sully your glory, by actions which the most inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unnecessary destruction of Charlestown, a large, ancient, and once populous town, just before deserted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your soldiery.

If you still retain those sentiments of compassion by which Britons have ever been distinguished—If the humanity which tempered the valour of our common ancestors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miseries of their descendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any secret principle of the constitution let it be mentioned; let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it necessarily enslaves the remainder of the empire. If such a principle exists why for ages has it ceased to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reason be assigned for this conduct? Or must it be resolved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary power? And shall the descendants of Britons tamely submit to this—No, Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous ancestors, we never can surrender those glorious priviledges, for which they fought, bled and conquered. Admit that your fleets could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea coasts;—these are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whose bosoms glow with the ardor of liberty—We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the necessaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want; THE LUXURY OF BEING FREE.

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cause of justice and your country, we might dread the exertion; but will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours, and disgrace the victories of their ancestors? Will they forge chains for their posterity? If they descend to this unworthy task, will their swords retain their edge, their arms their accustomed vigor!——Britons can never become the instruments of oppression, till they lose the spirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our enemies charge us with sedition; in what does it consist? in our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so, shew us a period in your history, in which you have not been equally seditious?

We are accused of aiming at independence; but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, not by our actions.—Abused, insulted and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? we have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne;—we have applied to your justice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and withheld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection: When you ceased to protect, for what were we to compensate?

What has been the success of our endeavours? The clemency of our Sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension, of your wanting either the will, or the powers, to assist us.

Even under these circumstances, what measures have we taken that betray a desire of independence? Have we called in the aid of those foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress and expel them our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional strength.

Let not your enemies and ours persuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are still dear to us.—They are the children of our parents, an uninterrupted intercourse of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendship.—When hostilities were commenced, when on a late occasion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their assaults, and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.

As we wish not to colour our actions, or disguise our thoughts; we shall, in the simple language of truth, avow the measures we have pursued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future designs.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than fresh injuries, and votes of your legislature, calculated to justify every severity; when your fleets, and your armies, were prepared to wrest from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hostile attempts of General Gage evinced his designs, we levied armies for our security and defence; when the powers vested in the Governor of Canada, gave us reason to apprehend danger from that quarter; and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel, and savage enemy, was to be let loose upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers; we took such measures as prudence dictated, as necessity will justify. We possessed ourselves of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave, most solemnly to assure you, that we have not yet lost sight of the object we have ever had in view; a reconciliation with you on constitutional principles; and a restoration of that friendly intercourse, which to the advantage of both, we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and commerce.—As their fashions and manners are similar to yours; your markets must afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is so regulated as to be subservient, only to your interest. You are too reasonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we should contribute to your expence; to believe after diverting the fountain that the streams can flow with unabated force.

It has been said that we refuse to submit to the restrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary and we again profess our submission to the several acts of trade and navigation passed before the year 1763, trusting nevertheless in the equity and justice of Parliament, that such of them as upon cool and impartial consideration, shall appear to have imposed unnecessary or grievous restrictions, will, at some happier period, be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British Parliament as shall be restrained to the regulation of our external commerce for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother-country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

It is alledged that we contribute nothing to the common defence, to this we answer that the advantages which Great-Britain, receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But should these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will cheafully contribute such proportion when constitutionally required.

It is a fundamental principle of the British Constitution, that every man should have at least a representative share in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwise, the regulation of our internal police by a British Parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumstances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently oppressive, working our wrong, without yielding any possible advantage to you.

A plan of accommodation [as it has been absurdly called] has been proposed by your Ministers to our respective Assemblies. Were this proposal free from every other objection, but that which arises from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are sacked; when daily instances of injustice and oppression disturb the slower operations of reason?

If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useless expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholy situation?—If it holds forth nothing why was it proposed. Unless indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to listen to any terms of accommodation: But what is submitted to our consideration? we contend for the disposal of our property; we are told that our demand is unreasonable, that our assemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they must at the same time offer, not what your exigencies, or ours, may require; but so much as shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the desires of a minister and enable him to provide for favorites and dependants. [A recurrence to your own treasury will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.) To suppose that we would thus grasp the shadow, and give up the substance, is adding insult to injuries.

We have nevertheless again presented an humble and dutiful Petition to our Sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his Majesty to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful colonists may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render an accommodation lasting, and we flatter ourselves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those laws, of the operation of which we complain on the one part, and a dissolution of our army and commercial associations, on the other.

Yet conclude not from this that we propoſe to ſurrender our property into the hands of your miniſtry, or veſt your parliament with a power which may terminate in our deſtruction. The great bulwarks of our conſtitution we have deſired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your miniſters (equal foes to Britiſh and American freedom) have added to their former oppreſſions an attempt to reduce us by the ſword to a baſe and abject ſubmiſſion. On the ſword therefore we are compelled to rely for protection—Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or eaſy conqueſt.——Of this at leaſt we are aſſured, that our ſtruggle will be glorious, our ſucceſs certain, ſince even in death we ſhall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now aſk what advantages are to attend our reduction? the trade of a ruined and deſolate country is always inconſiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of ſubjecting and retaining it in ſubjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us ſubſervient to deſigns on your liberty.

Soldiers who have ſheathed their ſwords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance againſt you. When too late you may lament the loſs of that freedom, which we exhort you, while ſtill in your power, to preſerve.

On the other hand, ſhould you prove unſucceſsful; ſhould that connection, which we moſt ardently wiſh to maintain be diſſolved; ſhould your miniſters exhauſt your treaſures; waſte the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you, weak, and defenceleſs to your natural enemies?

Since then your *liberty*, muſt be the price of your victories; your ruin, of your defeat: What blind fatality can urge you to a purſuit deſtructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages ſubſiſted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your ſide, for the extenſion of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your conſideration; if juſtice and humanity have loſt their influence on your hearts, ſtill motives are not wanting, to excite your indignation at the meaſures now purſued: your wealth, your honour, your liberty are at ſtake.

Notwithſtanding the diſtreſs to which we are reduced, we ſometimes forget our own afflictions, to anticipate and ſympathize in yours. We grieve that raſh and inconſiderate councils ſhould precipitate the deſtruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witneſs! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and ſacrifice every thing but Liberty to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; e'er this reaches you, it may probably have burſt upon us; let us then, before the remembrance of former kindneſs is obliterated) once more repeat thoſe appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us entreat Heaven to avert our ruin, and the deſtruction that threatens our friends, brethren, and countrymen, on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

By Order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.
Atteſted by CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 8, 1775.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, *June* 23.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charleſtown, Wedneſday, June 21, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the Hon. William Henry Drayton, the Hon. Capt. Bernard Elliott, Colonel Charles Pinckney, Col. James Parſons, Col. Iſaac Motte, Col. Stephen Bull, Col. William Moultrie, Major Owen Roberts, Capt. Thomas Savage, Capt. John Huger, Miles Brewton, Thomas Ferguſon, and Gabriel Capres, Eſquires, be a deputation to preſent to his Excellency the Governor the Addreſs of this Congreſs.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province aforeſaid.*

The Humble ADDRESS and DECLARATION of the Provincial Congreſs.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the people of this colony, in Congreſs aſſembled, beg leave to diſcloſe to your Excellency the true cauſes of our proceedings; not only that upon your arrival among us, you may receive no unfavourable impreſſion of our conduct, but that we may ſtand juſtified to the world.

When the ordinary modes of application for redreſs of grievances, and the uſual means of defence againſt arbitrary impoſitions have failed, mankind generally have had recourſe to thoſe that are extraordinary. Hence the origin of the Continental Congreſs, and hence the preſent repreſentation of the people in this colony.

It is unneceſſary to enumerate the grievances of America; they have been ſo often repreſented that your Excellency cannot be a ſtranger to them. Let it therefore ſuffice to ſay, that the hands of his Majeſty's miniſters have long lain heavy, now preſs us with intolerable weight. We declare, that no love of innovation, no deſire of altering the conſtitution of government, no luſt of independence, has had the leaſt influence upon our councils: But, alarmed and rouſed by a long ſucceſſion of arbitrary proceedings by wicked adminiſtrations, impreſſed with the greateſt apprehenſions of inſtigated inſurrections, and deeply affected by the commencement of hoſtilities by the Britiſh troops againſt this continent, ſolely for the preſervation and in defence of our lives, liberties, and properties, we have been impelled to aſſociate, and to take up arms.

We ſincerely deplore thoſe ſlanderous informations and wicked counſels, by which his Majeſty has been led into meaſures, which, if perſiſted in, muſt inevitably involve America in all the calamities of civil war, and rend the Britiſh empire. We only deſire the ſecure enjoyment of our invaluable rights, and we wiſh for nothing more ardently, than a ſpeedy reconciliation with our Mother Country, upon conſtitutional principles.

Conſcious of the juſtice of our cauſe, and the integrity of our views, we readily profeſs our loyal attachment to our Sovereign, his crown and dignity: And truſting the event to Providence, we prefer Death to Slavery.

Theſe things we have thought it our duty to declare, that your Excellency, and through you, our auguſt Sovereign, our fellow ſubjects, and the whole world, may clearly underſtand, that our taking up arms, is the reſult of dire neceſſity, and in compliance with the firſt law of nature.

We entreat and truſt, that your Excellency will make ſuch a repreſentation of the ſtate of this colony, and of our true motives, as to aſſure his Majeſty, that, in the midſt of all our complicated diſtreſſes, he has no ſubjects in his wide dominions, who more ſincerely deſire to teſtify their loyalty and affection, or who would be more willing to devote their lives and fortunes in his real ſervice.

By order of the Provincial Congreſs, at Charleſtown, June 20th, 1775.

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

The deputation being returned, the Honourable Mr. Drayton reported, that they having delivered the addreſs to the Governor, his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I KNOW of no repreſentatives of the people of this province, except thoſe conſtitutionally convened in General Aſſembly, and am incompetent to judge of the diſputes which at preſent unhappily ſubſiſt between Great Britain and the American Colonies.

It is impoſſible, during the ſhort interval ſince my arrival, that I ſhould have acquired ſuch a knowledge of the ſtate of the province, as to be at preſent able to make any repreſentation thereupon to his Majeſty, but you may be aſſured that no repreſentations ſhall be ever made by me, but what ſhall be conſiſtent with truth, and with an earneſt endeavour to promote the real happineſs and proſperity of the province.

June 21, 1775. WM. CAMPBELL.

Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Charleſtown, Saturday, June 17, 1775,

RESOLVED, That this Congreſs ſhall expire on the 6th day of Auguſt next: That a new election be made on Monday the 7th and Tueſday the 8th days of Auguſt, except in Charleſtown: And that the new members then elected do meet in General Congreſs at Charleſtown, on the firſt day of December next, or ſooner, if the General Committee ſhall think it expedient to ſummon them.

RESOLVED, That each pariſh or diſtrict ſhall, at the time of chooſing deputies to attend the Provincial Congreſs, likewiſe chooſe a convenient number to form Committees in the ſaid pariſhes and diſtricts reſpectively, in order to enforce the different reſolves of the Continental and Provincial Congreſſes.

By order of the Congreſs.
PETER TIMOTHY Secretary.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charleſtown, Thurſday, June 22, 1775.

RESOLVED, That all abſentees holding eſtates in this colony, except the ſick, thoſe above ſixty, and thoſe under twenty-one years of age, ought forthwith to return to this colony.

RESOLVED, That no perſons holding eſtates in this colony, ought to withdraw from its ſervice, without giving good ſufficient reaſons for ſo doing to this Congreſs, or, during its receſs, to the General Committee.

ORDERED, That the two foregoing reſolutions be printed and made publick.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

The Provincial Congreſs broke up yeſterday, after having ſpent three weeks, Sundays not excepted, in deliberating on the preſent unhappy ſtate of public affairs. Some of their proceedings are publiſhed above; and we are informed more are ordered to be publiſhed.

WATERTOWN, *July* 3.

Capt. Tileſton arrived at Newbury laſt Wedneſday, in 21 days from Newfoundland, and informs us, that a greater number of veſſels had arrived from Europe for the fiſhery than uſual, as the Colonies were not permitted to fiſh on the Banks there; but finding they could not procure flour, &c. ſeveral veſſels returned home before Capt. Tileſton ſailed, and many more were ſoon to follow, (their voyages being broken up) in order, it's preſumed, to ſettle the *fare* with my *Lord North*!!!

The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; appointed by the Continental Congreſs, General and Commander in Chief of all the New-England forces, paſſed through this town yeſterday, on his way to Cambridge, attended by a Committee from the Provincial Congreſs, and a train of other Gentlemen, eſcorted by a company of horſe from Marlborough,

There has been an exchange of cannon almoſt every day this week paſt, between the enemy at Boſton neck, and our troops at Roxbury; and yeſterday morning about 4 o'clock a very heavy cannonade began and continued till after 8; but we have not heard of any particulars, ſaving that the enemy fired two houſes near the burying ground in Roxbury, by bombs, and that our forces have demoliſhed the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Brown, on Boſton neck.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 1.

By a return made a few days ſince at the head quarters of the American army, it appears, that only 48 provincials were killed in the late battle at Bunker's Hill, and 131 wounded; 30 of the latter were taken priſoners, and 6 have ſince died of their wounds in Boſton; the priſoners that remain with the enemy (24 in number) are like to recover.

Several perſons who have eſcaped from Boſton aſſert, that the enemy had 1000 men killed, including thoſe who had died of their wounds by Wedneſday fe'nnight; and that 700 wounded officers and ſoldiers remained then in hoſpitals.—The Welch Fuzileers were nearly all cut off; only one Captain and 17 privates, it is ſaid, remain of that regiment.

NEW-YORK, *July* 10.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of rank and character; to a Gentleman in this city, dated Camp at Cambridge, June 27, 1775.

"The ſtate of the battle at Bunker's Hill, is 172 killed, miſſing and wounded, on our ſide; about 50 killed, 30 wounded and priſoners, the reſt wounded and with us; not many dangerous. On the part of the enemy 1000 men killed on the ſpot, and died out of the hoſpitals before laſt Wedneſday; 700 of them remaining wounded, many of them dangerouſly.—General Gage cannot afford to purchaſe many trenches of us at ſuch a price.

"Laſt Sunday General Clinton ſent from his camp at Bunker's Hill, a flag to ours on Proſpect Hill (within reach of a 24 pounder from each other) with letters from our priſoners, informing that they had loſt ſix of their number of the wounded, and that they are treated tenderly, and taken care of by army or town ſurgeons, or both, as they chooſe; and a means of communication on like occaſions, is ſettled between the two armies, both of which are throwing up works to ſecure themſelves againſt each other.

"There have been no ſkirmiſhes on this ſide ſince the 17th,—at Roxbury there has, Laſt Saturday the enemy cannonaded Roxbury, and endeavoured to ſet it on fire, but did not ſucceed;—Yeſterday afternoon ſome ſhot were exchanged between the enemy on the Neck, and our people at Roxbury.

"General Howe ſays he never ſaw men behave better than ours did at the breaſt-work."

The Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, ſailed yeſterday with the mail for Falmouth:—In the above veſſel went paſſengers Brigadier General Haldiman, Major Hutcheſon, Capt. Bream, William Stark, Eſq; of London, merchant, and Mr. Edward Smith, with his family.

The report we had laſt Friday of Boſton being burnt, is without the leaſt foundation; and we hear was propagated by a man that was not in his ſenſes.

Laſt week Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, was married to Miſs Morris, daughter of Col. Lewis Morris, of Morriſſania, in the county of Weſtcheſter; a young lady of great merit and beauty.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, July 8th, 1775.

THE Continental Congreſs having recommended it to the inhabitants of the Colonies, to keep the 20th day of July inſt. as a day of faſting and prayer; this Congreſs do ſtrictly enjoin all perſons in this colony religiouſly to obſerve the ſaid recommendation.—And we being taught by that holy religion declared by the merciful JESUS, and ſealed by his blood, that we ought to acknowledge the hand of GOD in all public calamities; and being thoroughly convinced that the Great Diſpoſer of events regardeth the hearts of his creatures, do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all men, to conform themſelves to the pure dictates of Chriſtianity, and by deep repentance and the ſincere amendment of their lives, to implore of our Heavenly Father that favour and protection which he alone can give.

A true Copy from the Minutes.
JOHN M'KESSON, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, dated July 3, 1775.

"The greateſt civility and attention was paid to the Generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within 20 miles of the camp, they received an expreſs, that the Parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning about ſix o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than two hours, without intermiſſion, though with little or no loſs on the ſide of the Provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday about two o'clock, at the time of high water; this we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began at half paſt twelve, and continued till late at night. The Generals have ſpent this whole day, in reviewing the troops, lines, fortifications, &c. they find the troops to be 15000 ſtrong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected. The Regulars have been ſounding the ſhore this afternoon, and we are in ſome expectation of a viſit at the next high water. Our men are all in good ſpirits, and wiſh they may come out. The beſt account we can get of the late engagement is, that the Regulars loſt more than 800 in the field and 700 wounded.

"Among the ſlain are Colonel Williams, Major Pitcairn, and Major Sheriff; it remains a matter of doubt whether or not General Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that General Howe commanded the firſt diviſion of 1700, and General Burgoyne the ſecond of 1300, and ſince the battle he has not been ſeen in Boſton, 'tis given out that he is gone to England; the Provincials had not more than 700 in the action; The Welſh fuzileers, the beſt regiment in the Engliſh army, carried from the field no more than ſeventeen privates and one Captain; it is alſo certain Gage loſt 84 officers.

"*Tueſday morning, 6 o'clock.* Four horſes of Preſton's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the Regulars calling in all their out centinies, as they expected a general attack from the Provincials, which, we ſuppoſe, was owing to our viewing all their lines yeſterday evening; we went ſo near as to make them apprehenſive we were reconoitring, in order to find ſome place fit to begin an attack. The loſs of the Provincials, as by the return made to General Waſhington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 7 miſſing."

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DUNLAP's

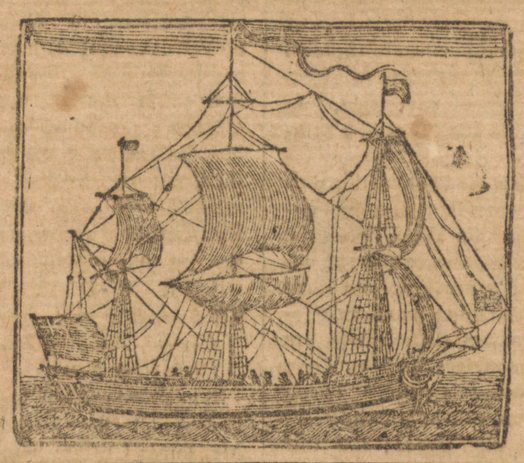
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JULY 24th, 1775.



To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

A large Salt-petre work being eſtabliſhed, under the inſpection of a Committee, and as Gentlemen in the interior parts of the country may be inclined to erect others, for their information you are deſired to republiſh the Proceſs of making Salt petre, reviſed, with new additions, by Dr. RUSH, *who communicated the information, and one of the Committee for that purpoſe.*

[*Country Gentlemen (excluſive of the public good) will find an agreeable and profitable amuſement in erecting works of this kind.*]

IT has long been an opinion among chemiſts and natural hiſtorians, that Salt-Petre is a natural production. It has been ſaid to be found in large quantities on the ſurface of the earth in Perſia, India, and China, where it is ſaid to impart a coldneſs to the atmoſphere; but ſome late enquiries give us reaſon to ſuſpect that the whole of theſe accounts are without foundation. They were probably propagated by the natives of theſe countries, only to preſerve in their hands the manufactory of ſo uſeful an article of trade. All the ſalt-petre which is imported from the Eaſt-Indies is made by art. I would not be underſtood to mean, that this ſalt is never found in a native ſtate. It is ſometimes found adhering to large rocks. It is likewiſe found in a native ſtate under the arches of bridges, and in vaults, or wine cellers, but in theſe places it is found in ſuch ſmall quantities, that we are ſeldom at the pains of collecting it. It is found in a larger quantity in a native ſtate in ſeveral plants; but of this I ſhall ſay more hereafter.

The manufactory of ſalt-pere is now no longer confined to the Eaſt-Indies, but is carried on with equal advantages in many parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and France. I ſhall mention the ſeveral proceſſes which are uſed for this purpoſe in each of theſe countries.

Crammer, a German chemiſt of conſiderable note, recommends the following method of making ſalt-petre, which he ſays is practiſed with great ſucceſs in many parts of Germany. He orders lime, rubbiſh of all kinds, garden-mould, and aſhes to be mixed together, and moiſtened from time to time with urine, care being taken to ſtir them frequently. They ſhould be all put into a ſmall houſe, with a window towards the north-eaſt. He does not direct, as ſome have ſuppoſed, to leave this houſe open towards the north-eaſt, becauſe the nitrous particles are brought from that quarter, but becauſe the winds from the north-eaſt in that country, are generally accompanied with that temperature of the air, which is moſt agreeable to the formation of the nitre.* In a month or two this maſs will be ſo much impregnated with nitre, that one pound of it will yield two ounces of the ſalt.

The King of Pruſſia was early ſenſible of the importance of a ſalt-petre manufactory in his dominions, and has therefore for this purpoſe always obliged his farmers to build their fences of common earth, mixed with a quantity of ſtraw and dung. Theſe ſubſtances corrupt in the courſe of a few years. The fences are then ſhaved, or wholly taken down, and afford a large quantity of ſalt-petre.

The ſweepings of the ſtreets of a ſingle village, in Hanover, afford all the ſalt-petre that is uſed in the whole of that Electorate. Dr. Franklin, from whom I received this piece of information, aſſured me, that the manufactory of the ſalt from the above materials was ſo ſimple, that it was carried on entirely by an illiterate old man and his wife.†—The greateſt part of the ſalt-petre that comes from India is obtained nearly in the ſame manner. It is prepared entirely from the offals of the city of Patna.

Mr. La Roux of the academy of Rouen, informed me, that the following receipt had been found to anſwer very well in many parts of France for the manufactory of this ſalt. It is taken from Glauber, a German chemiſt. I ſhall deliver it in his own words.

"I will ſhew a way to ſuch as have no inheritance left them from their parents, nor have any thing to come to them by marriage, by what means they may, without labour or trouble, get a treaſure for their children:—

"Firſt. Let ſuch a one take care to have ſome ſhade or hovel made, to join to that ſide of his dwelling, that lies in the middle betwixt the north and eaſt part of heaven, or ſome other more convenient place, ſo as to admit the ſun and air to it, but to keep off the rain. Under this penthouſe or hovel, let him dig a large pit, and with the earth he digs out, let him make banks round the pit's mouths, ſo that it may keep the rain off on every ſide. This done, let him each day, in every year, or whenſoever he can conveniently, carry and throw into that pit theſe following matters, ſo long till his neceſſity forceth him to dig all out again, and ſee how much treaſure he has got, even while he ſlept. Now theſe matters are, all ſharp and bitter herbs, growing in by-places, amongſt buſhes, and on the way-ſide, and ſuch as beaſts feed not on, as eſula, cicuta or hemlock, henbane, fumotory, the thick ſtalks of tobacco, that are thrown away in thoſe places where it is planted, the hard ſtalks of colwort, which the beaſts eat not of, and likewiſe all thoſe things they leave in their troughs; likewiſe ſir tops or apples, if you have them at hand; alſo the leaves that fall from the trees in autumn are to be gathered; alſo pidgeons dung, hens dung, birds and hens feathers; the aſhes which women generally make their lees with, and other aſhes that is not fit for that uſe, as alſo ſuch out of which the lee is already extracted; the ſoot of chimnies, hogs hair, the horns of oxen and cows, and the bones the dogs eat not off. All theſe matters may be thrown into this pit, and that he may the ſooner fill it, he may gather as much as he can from all the bordering places, and throw it therein, ſo that in one or two years time, he may, with all theſe things, fill up his pit: Mean while, he muſt pour into the pit the urine gathered in his houſe, and that he may have enough, he muſt get as much as he can from his neighbours, ſo as to keep the things thrown into the pit in continual moiſture, whereby they may the ſooner putrify. In want of urine common water may be taken; if ſea water or other ſalt water can be had, it will be better. Alſo the brine of fiſhes pickle, and the ſalting or ſalt water that fleſh is macerated (or pickled in) are of good uſe; alſo the blood of oxen, cows, calves, and ſheep, which you may eaſily have at the butchers; all theſe things, putrifying together, do put on the nature and property of ſalt-petre.

"If now all theſe matters in your full pit ſhall have well putrified, then ceaſe from pouring on any more moiſture, and all the things are to be left ſo long until they are dried—then if you need money, let a ſalt-petre maker be ſought for, and bargain with him about the price of drawing of your ſalt-petre by water, of making it and ſelling it. This done, caſt the remaining earth into a pit together with the remaining lixivium, that ſhot not into nitre, and there leave it for a year or two, and moiſten it ſometimes with urine, or if you have not this, with common water. This earth will again yield ſalt-petre, but not above half ſo much as at firſt."

But the greateſt quantity of ſalt-petre that is conſumed in France is prepared in Paris from the ruins of old ſtone buildings, pidgeon-houſes, ſtables, and all ſuch putrid maſſes of vegetable or animal matters as have been long covered†. To theſe a quantity of lime or aſhes is added, which is ſaid to evolve the ſalt from the ſaid ingredients.

Nitre, beſides being obtained by the artificial proceſs we have deſcribed, may be obtained in a conſiderable quantity in a native ſtate from certain plants. The tobacco is ſtrongly impregnated with it‡. Thoſe plants which contain ſalt-petre, always ſparkle when they are thrown into the fire. But there is another leſs equivocal method of knowing whether a plant contains any quantity of this ſalt. Bruiſe the plant well and preſs the juice from it. Put this juice into an earthen pot, and place it in a cool cellar, firſt pouring a little ſweet oil upon the ſurface of it to prevent its becoming mouldy. If the plant contains any nitre you will find it in the form of cryſtals on the ſides of the veſſel in ſix weeks or two months.

The method of extracting the ſalt-petre is nearly the ſame, whatever ingredients we may employ for making it. The ingredients are put into tubs, barrels or hogſheads, perforated at their bottoms. Rain, river, or very pure ſpring water is poured upon them, which gradually diſſolves all the ſalt they contain, and conveys it drop by drop into veſſels provided to receive it. The nitre in this ſtate contains a large quantity of common ſalt. Before I explain in what manner this ſalt is to be ſeparated from the nitre, it will be neceſſary to premiſe that bare *evaporation*, by boiling or otherways, will chryſtalize common ſalt, but that *cold* and *reſt* are neceſſary to chryſtalize nitre. The LEE (if I may ſo call it) made from the materials which yield nitre, is put into a large copper veſſel, and is gradually boiled away, till chryſtals of common ſalt begin to form in it. Theſe are taken out with a large ladle as faſt as they form, and thrown into a large baſket, which ſtands directly over the veſſel in which the liquor is boiling—when no more chryſtals of common ſalt can be found, the liquor is taken off the fire, and emptied into a number of copper pans, in a cellar, in which it ſoon ſhoots into chryſtals of ſalt-petre. The ſalt has now undergone its degree of purification. As a quantity of common ſalt ſtill adheres to the chryſtals of nitre, it is neceſſary to diſſolve them in pure water, and boil them in the manner we ſaid before. A much leſs quantity of common ſalt is obtained now than formerly—The nitre, after its ſecond chryſtalization, is uſed chiefly for the purpoſes of medicine, and curing proviſions. But there is a third degree of purification neceſſary, before all the common ſalt can be completely ſeparated from it. It is carried on in the ſame manner as the former ones were. The ſalt-petre is now in its higheſt ſtate of purity, in which ſtate only it is uſed for the manufactory of GUNPOWDER. The liquor which will not chryſtalize may be uſed for making Magneſia.

I cannot conclude this memoir without obſerving, that the climate and productions of the middle and northern colonies of America render them extremely proper for the manufactory of ſalt-petre. And the ſucceſs which has attended ſeveral experiments in that way, give us reaſon to believe that it may be carried on in this country, with as great advantages as in France, Germany, or the Eaſt-Indies.

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* *The north-eaſt winds in North-America, are generally accompanied with moiſture, which render them improper for the formation of ſalt-petre. The houſe which contains our ſalt petre materials ſhould therefore, in this country, be expoſed to the north-weſt winds.*

† *The earth under the floor of old ſtables is a plentiful ſource of ſalt-petre. When this earth conſiſts chiefly of* clay, *a quantity of ſand or gravel ſhould be added to it. The gravel or ſand acts mechanically, by dividing the clay in ſuch a manner as to ſuffer the water which is poured on it to pervade all its parts. All the compoſts which afford ſalt-petre, may be made to yield a freſh quantity of the ſalt by expoſing them for ſome months to the air.*

‡ *Every one that has taken particular notice of the ſtalks of* Tobacco *that has been well cured, when burning, muſt have obſerved a* deflagration *or flaſhing exactly ſimilar to that exhibited by* ſalt-petre, *when thrown upon coals. This phœnomenon, after I had frequently for many years obſerved, at length induced me at a ſeaſon of leiſure, to attempt making nitre out of tobacco; which I did, and I own it was with no ſmall confidence of ſucceſs, as I knew of no ſubſtance but nitrous ſalts which deflagrated in that peculiar manner. I made therefore a ſtrong decoction of tobacco ſtalks, which, by a number of experiments, I found replete with two kinds of nitrous ſalts, viz.* nitrous ammoniac *and* nitrous ſelenites, *the ſame which are contained in the common mother lee of nitre. In ſhort, notwithſtanding I waſted a conſiderable part of the decoction by accidents and experiments, out of* half a pound *avoirdupoiſe of dry tobacco ſtalks, I obtained (by adding pure fixed vegetable alkali, and diſengaging the volatile alkali and earth) about an* ounce *of true ſalt-petre: which however was brown by reaſon of the oily parts of the ſtalks. Thus far I proceeded that time, but, for want of leiſure, have not as yet proceeded any farther. I beg leave however to recommend it to others, who may think it worth their while to labour for an improvement of this hint towards a ſalt-petre manufactory; and I would particularly recommend it to the tobacco colonies, to conſider whether it be not an object worthy of their ſerious attention: for I own I am ſo ſanguine as to believe, that, by proper management, they might even make* ſalt-petre *a ſtaple commodity. The impurity of the nitre I made was undoubtedly owing to the incompleteneſs of the putrefaction, which proceeds to no great length in the curing of it; but if, under ſuch circumſtances eight ounces of ſtalks will afford an ounce of impure nitre, there ſeems reaſon to believe that, if the putrefaction were to be completed in a bed of mould, till the tobacco was reduced to earth, and proper ſubſtances mixed therewith during the progreſs of putrefaction, to fix the* nitrous acid *as it forms, a lixivium drawn from ſuch mould would yield a much larger quantity (with reſpect to the quantity of tobacco) of much purer* nitre, *and probably much more than any other ſubſtance known. Were I therefore a tobacco planter, I would certainly try what might be done with a bed of mould made of refuſe tobacco, and doubt not but it would fully anſwer my expectations. However that might prove, theſe haſty and perhaps ſeaſonable hints are offered to the conſideration of his countrymen by a ſincere and faithful friend to America.*

Baltimore, July 16, 1775.

THE partnerſhip between JOHN WILSON, JAMES CHRISTIE, junior, and ROBERT CHRISTIE, junior, under the firm of JOHN WILSON and Co. is diſſolved, and the buſineſs now carried on as formerly by John Wilſon and Robert Chriſtie, jun. at Rock Run in Harford County; they have purchaſed James Chriſtie's ſhare of Goods on hand and outſtanding debts, and hope for their friends cuſtom as uſual. Thoſe who are indebted to the old co-partnerſhip are requeſted to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible to John Wilſon, who will receive country produce in diſcharge of the debts at market price. They now have on hand a variety of Goods, and have juſt received a quantity of Coarſe Salt, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms by JOHN WILSON, and ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

JACKET PATTERNS.

AN elegant aſſortment of the new faſhion jacket patterns, fit for ſummer wear, and *printed near this city*, quite ſuperior to thoſe imported from England, to be SOLD very reaſonable for caſh, by

MOSES YOUNG,

At Mr. JOSEPH DEAN's, merchant, in Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS in actual engagements, both in platoons, ſub and grand diviſions; explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771: with ſome additions ſince that time, explained with thirty folio copper-plates. Alſo an addition of three copper-plates, firſt of ſurveying; ſecond, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the deſcriptions which will be annexed. Likewiſe ſome ſecrets of the Engliſh laboratory clearly diſcuſſed and explained.

N. B. The propoſals were firſt publiſhed May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, Adjutant for the ſecond battalion: It is expected ſaid work will be compleated in three or four weeks from this date. The ſubſcribers names will be inſerted, and thoſe that chooſe to ſubſcribe muſt do it ſpeedily, otherwiſe their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *John Dickenſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Miffin*, Eſq; *Daniel Roberdeau*, merchant, *John Cox*, jun. merchant; *Samuel Meredith*, merchant; *John Wiſcocks*, merchant; Mr. *Bradford*, printer, *Benjamin Towne*, printer; *John Dunlap*, printer; by the author, *Thomas Hanſon*; *Thomas Nevell*, at the ſign of the Carpenters-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; *Benjamin Loxley*; and *Robert Bell*, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 13th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcribers, in Deptford Townſhip, County of Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, two indented ſervant men, one named JOHN OLDEN, born in Ireland, about five feet four inches high, ſtoops in the ſhoulders, has a ſurly down look, ſwarthy complexion, blackiſh hair, a ſcar over one eye, and another ſcar on his left leg a little below the knee; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, a home-ſpun jacket, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a new pair of ſhoes and plated buckles. The other named WILLIAM KEIRNS, alias TAYLOR, born in Ireland, about five feet ſeven inches high, a freſh well looking perſon, with black hair which he is particularly careful to queue, very affable, ſmooth tongued and deceitful, can read, write and cypher pretty well, and perhaps may forge a paſs, or change cloaths with his companion, the above-named John Olden; he had on and took with him a maccaroni hat, a black ſilk handkerchief, an old check ſhirt, Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, red ſtriped coatee, half worn pumps with large ſquare plated buckles; he alſo took a bundle of cloaths with him and perhaps may change his dreſs: He was lately drummer in Philadelphia, in Capt. Smith's company of militia, now Capt. Falconer's. Any perſon that will ſecure the above two run aways in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD CHEESEMAN,
JACOB BIRCH.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Accomack County, Virginia, on the 16th of June laſt, a Negro man ſlave named DANIEL, about five feet four or five inches high, aged about twenty years, of a yellow colour, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, has a down ſoft look, his back much ſcar'd with former whippings, and the hair of his head has been lately cut off excepting a row left on the back part of his neck from each ear; had on when he went away a Virginia linen tow ſhirt, Virginia cloth ſhort breeches, and an old bearſkin jacket; it is expected he will change his name and paſs for a freeman, and endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel: I hereby forwarn all maſters of veſſels from harbouring the ſaid negro. The above Reward will be given to any perſon that will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid negro ſo that I may get him again, if taken out of this government, and EIGHT DOLLARS if taken in.

CLEMENT PARKER.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP.

PAUL FOOKS,

NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLICK for the French and Spaniſh languages, Profeſſor in the College of this city, and ſworn Interpreter for the ſame,

GIVES Notice that he has removed his Office from Second-ſtreet into Arch-ſtreet, at the houſe in which Mrs. Peel lately lived, oppoſite the gate of Chriſt Church Burying-ground, where he continues to draw and tranſlate French and Spaniſh writings, as powers of attorney, contracts, accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh languages in the greateſt purity and elegance, at his houſe morning and evening, and at the College at eleven o'clock as uſual.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Union Townſhip, Berks County, on the 12th of June laſt, a BAY MARE, with a blaze down her face, three white feet, branded with I. E. on both ſhoulders. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. MOSES JONES.

Extract from the SPEECH *of* EDMUND BURKE, Esq; *on moving his* Resolutions *for* Conciliation *with the* Colonies, *on the 22d of March*, 1775.

THE following are some of the arguments made use of by this very able speaker in favour of a conciliation with the mother-country and her colonies:

"IF we mean to conciliate and concede, let us see of what nature the concession ought to be? To ascertain the nature of our concession, we must look at their complaint. The colonies complain, that they have not the characteristic mark and seal of British freedom. They complain, that they are taxed in a Parliament in which they are not represented. If you mean to satisfy them at all, you must satisfy them with regard to this complaint. If you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you may think better for them, but of a kind totally different. Such an act may be a wise regulation, but it is no concession: Whereas our present theme is the mode of giving satisfaction.

Sir, I think you must perceive, that I am resolved this day to have nothing at all to do with the question of the right of taxation. Some gentlemen startle—but it is true: I put it totally out of the question. It is less than nothing in my consideration. I do not indeed wonder, nor will you, Sir, that gentlemen of profound learning are fond of displaying it on this profound subject. But my consideration is narrow, confined, and wholly limited to the policy of the question. I do not examine, whether the giving away a man's money be a power excepted and reserved out of the general trust of government; and how far all mankind, in all forms of polity, are intitled to an exercise of that right by the charter of nature? Or whether, on the contrary, a right of taxation is necessarily involved in the general principle of legislation, and inseparable from the ordinary supreme power? These are deep questions, where great names militate against each other; where reason is perplexed; and an appeal to authorities only thickens the confusion. For high and reverend authorities lift up their heads on both sides; and there is no sure footing in the middle. This point is the 'great Serbonian bog, betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old, where armies whole have sunk.' I do not intend to be overwhelmed in that bog, though in such respectable company. The question with me is, not whether you have a right to render your people miserable; but whether it is not your interest to make them happy? It is not, what a lawyer tells me, I may do; but what humanity, reason, and justice, tells me, I ought to do. Is a politic act the worse for being a generous one? Is no concession proper, but that which is made from your want of right to keep what you grant? Or does it lessen the grace or dignity of relaxing in the exercise of an odious claim, because you have your evidence room full of titles, and your magazines stuffed with arms to enforce them? What signify all those titles, and all those arms? Of what avail are they, when the reason of the thing tells me, that the assertion of my title is the loss of my suit; and that I could do nothing but wound myself by the use of my own weapons.

Such is stedfastly my opinion of the absolute necessity of keeping up the concord of this empire by a unity of spirit, though in a diversity of operations, that, if I were sure the Colonists had, at their leaving this country, sealed a regular compact of servitude; that they had solemnly abjured all the rights of citizens; that they had made a vow to renounce all ideas of liberty for them and their posterity, to all generations; yet I should hold myself obliged to conform to the temper I found universally prevalent in my own day, and to govern two millions of men, impatient of servitude, on the principles of freedom. I am not determining a point of law; I am restoring tranquillity; and the general character and situation of a people must determine what sort of government is fitted for them. That point nothing else can or ought to determine.

My idea therefore, without considering whether we yield as matter of right, or grant as matter of favour, is to admit the people of our colonies into an interest in the constitution; and by recording that admission in the Journals of Parliament, to give them as strong an assurance as the nature of the thing will admit, that we mean for ever to adhere to that solemn declaration of systematic indulgence.

Some years ago, the repeal of a revenue act, upon its understood principle, might have served to shew, that we intended an unconditional abatement of the exercise of a taxing power. Such a measure was then sufficient to remove all suspicion, and to give perfect content. But unfortunate events, since that time, may make something further necessary; and not more necessary for the satisfaction of the colonies, than for the dignity and consistency of our own future proceedings.

I have taken a very incorrect measure of the disposition of the House, if this proposal in itself would be received with dislike. I think, Sir, we have few American financiers. But our misfortune is, we are too acute; we are too exquisite in our conjectures of the future, for men oppressed with such great and present evils. The more moderate among the opposers of parliamentary concession freely confess, that they hope no good from taxation; but they apprehend the Colonists have further views; and if this point were conceded, they would instantly attack the trade-laws.——These gentlemen are convinced, that this was the intention from the beginning; and the quarrel of the Americans with taxation was no more than a cloke and cover to this design. Such has been the language even of a Gentleman, [Mr. Rice] of real moderation, and of a natural temper well adjusted to fair and equal government. I am, however, Sir, not a little surprized at this kind of discourse, whenever I hear it; and I am the more surprized, on account of the arguments which I constantly find in company with it, and which are often urged from the same mouths, and on the same day.

For instance, when we alledge, that it is against reason to tax a people under so many restraints in trade as the Americans, the Noble Lord [Lord North] in the blue ribband shall tell you, that the restraints on trade are futile and useless; of no advantage to us, and of no burthen to those on whom they are imposed; that the trade to America is not secured by the acts of navigation, but by the natural and irresistable advantage of a commercial preference.

Such is the merit of the trade laws in this posture of the debate. But when strong internal circumstances are urged against the taxes, when the scheme is dissected; when experience and the nature of things are brought to prove, and do prove the utter impossibility of obtaining an effective revenue from the colonies; when these things are pressed, or rather press themselves, so as to drive the advocates of colony taxes to a clear admission of the futility of the scheme; then, Sir, the sleeping trade laws revive from their trance; and this useless taxation is to be kept sacred, not for its own sake, but as a counterguard and security of the laws of trade.

Then, Sir, you keep up revenue laws which are mischievous, in order to preserve trade laws that are useless. Such is the wisdom of our plan in both its members. They are separately given up as of no value; and yet one is always to be defended for the sake of the other. But I cannot agree with the noble Lord, nor with the pamphlet from whence he seems to have borrowed these ideas, concerning the inutility of the trade laws. For without idolizing them, I am sure, they are still, in many ways, of great use to us; and in former times, they have been of the greatest. They do confine, and they do greatly narrow, the market for the Americans. But my perfect conviction of this, does not help me in the least to discern how the revenue laws form any security whatsoever to the commercial regulations; or that these commercial regulations are the true ground of the quarrel; or, that the giving way in any one instance of authority, is to lose all that may remain unconceded.

One fact is clear and indisput able. The public and avowed origin of this quarrel was on taxation. This quarrel has indeed brought on new disputes on new questions; but certainly the least bitter, and the fewest of all, on trade laws. To judge which of the two be the real radical cause of the quarrel, we have to see whether the commercial dispute did, in order of time, precede the dispute on taxation? There is not a shadow of evidence for it. Next, to enable us to judge whether at this moment a dislike to the trade laws be the real cause of quarrel, it is absolutely necessary to put the taxes out of the question by a repeal. See how the Americans act in this position, and then you will be able to discern correctly what is the true object of the controversy, or whether any controversy at all will remain? Unless you consent to remove this cause of difference, it is impossible, with decency, to assert that the dispute is not upon what it is avowed to be. And I would, Sir, recommend to your serious consideration, whether it be prudent to form a rule for punishing people, not on their own acts but on your conjectures? Surely it is preposterous, at the very best. It is not justifying your anger by their misconduct; but it is converting your ill-will into their delinquency.

But the Colonies will go further.—Alas! alas! when will this speculating against fact and reason end? What will quiet these panic fears which we entertain of the hostile effect of a conciliatory conduct? It is true, that no case can exist, in which it is proper for the Soverign to accede to the desires of his discontented subjects? Is there any thing peculiar in this case, to make a rule for itself? Is all authority of course lost, when it is not pushed to the extreme? Is it a certain maxim, that, the fewer causes of dissatisfaction are left by government, the more the subject will be inclined to resist and rebel.

All these objections being in fact no more than suspicions, conjectures, divinations; formed in defiance of fact and experience; they did not, Sir, discourage me from entertaining the idea of a conciliatory concession, founded on the principles which I have just stated."

BALTIMORE, July 18.

At a special Meeting of the Committee of Baltimore-Town, *held on Thursday the 13th July* 1775, *at four o'clock P. M. Present Mr. William Smith, Chairman, and twenty-eight Members.*

A LETTER from James Christie jun. merchant of this town, directed to Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Christie, of his Majesty's 60th Regiment at Antigua, having been intercepted, was laid before the Committee, and ordered to be read, which was accordingly done, and the following paragraphs are part of the contents: "Baltimore, Feb. 22d, 1775.—We are in such "terrible confusion here with our politicks, there "is no depending on any thing, and that added "to other things, makes me wish myself out of "the Province.—We are little behind the New-"Englanders, mustering, purchasing arms, am-"munition, &c. We have some violent fanatical "spirits among us, who do every thing in their "power to run things to the utmost extremity, "and they are gone so far, that we moderate peo-"ple are under a necessity of uniting for our own "defence, after being threatened with expul sion, "loss of life, &c. for not acceding to what we "deem Treason and Rebellion. The Provost "and family are very well, our public affairs "vex him, and he wishes himself away, but I know "not when or if ever that will happen. A part "of yours, or any other regiment, I believe "would keep us very quiet."

The Committee then summoned Mr. Christie to attend them, but being confined to his bed, he was unable to do it; they then sent Messrs. James Calhoun, William Buchanan, Thomas Harrison, John Jones, William Goodwin, and Isaac Vanbibber, to wait on him at his house, and to enquire, whether the said letter was wrote by him. The gentlemen returned, and report, that Mr. Christie had been shewn the letter, and acknowledged that it was wrote by him; but requested, that any further proceedings thereon might be postponed, until his health would permit his personal attendance.—The Committee not thinking it proper to comply with his request, as Mr. Christie had confess'd he wrote the letter, immediately gave him notice thereof, upon which Mr. Robert Christie attended on his behalf, but it growing late, and many of the members being withdrawn, the Committee directed a guard of nine men under the command of an officer to be placed round Mr. Christie's house, and then adjourned till to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

FRIDAY, *July 14th*, 1775.

The Committee met according to adjournment,—Present, Mr. William Smith, Chairman, and thirty-three members.

They resumed the business of yesterday.—Mr. Robert Christie attended and declared, That Mr. James Christie was very sorry for the letter he had wrote Lieutenant Colonel Christie: That he did not mean any harm by it, and that he was very willing to acquiesce in the determination of the Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That Doctor John Boyd, and Mr. John M'Lure, (members of this Committee) do wait on Mr. James Christie, and enquire of him, who those moderate people were, that united for their defence, as mentioned in his letter, and that they take his answer in writing. The gentlemen returned and report, That Mr. Christie declared there never was any association between him and his friends for the purpose alluded to, or for any other purpose, and all that he remembers to have passed on this occasion was, that some time last winter he was informed, that he, with some of his friends, were to be made a public example of, for not uniting with the town in the present opposition, and this being spoken of accidentally among two or three of his friends, it was proposed, whether an association for mutual defence would be adviseable, but no determination being then made, and they soon after being convinced, that no threats worth notice had been thrown out against them, the matter dropt, and was never afterwards thought of, or attempted, and it was at this time of doubt and apprehension, that he had wrote the letter in question, which accounts for that part of it alluded to in this enquiry.

The Committee proceeded to take Mr. Christie's conduct with respect to said letter into further and deliberate consideration, and were unanimously of opinion, That by representing in said letter the people of this town to be concerned in treasonable and rebellious practices, and that a number of soldiers would keep them quiet, he has manifested a spirit and principle altogether inimical to the rights, privileges, and liberties of America: They do therefore think it their duty to advertise the said James Christie, jun. as an enemy to this country, and all persons are desired to break off all connection and intercourse with him.

The Committee do further Resolve, that, as the crime of which the said James Christie is guilty of, is of so dangerous and atrocious a nature, they will lay the same before their Delegates at the Continental Congress for their advice, and in the mean time it is ordered, that as Mr. Christie is confined to his bed, and cannot be removed with safety to a place of security, the same guard be continued at his house to prevent any escape attempted either by himself or the assistance of his friends, and that Mr. Christie pay each man 5*s.* for each 24 hours, and the Officer 7/6.

A report having been circulated that a number of arms and a quantity of ammunition were secretly lodged in the house of Mr. James Christie, and the same being mentioned in the Committee, they directed two of their Members, Capt. Clopper and Mr. James Cox, to go immediately and search Mr. Christie's house, which they accordingly did, and reported that they examined the house attentively in every part, attended by Mr. Robert Christie, jun. and that they only found two guns and a pair of pistols, and no ammunition, and were convinced no others were in the house.

Extracts from the Minutes of the 14th July,
WILLIAM LUX, *Secretary.*

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Maryland papers.

Copy from the Minutes of the Proceedings,
WILLIAM LUX, Sec'ry.

The following is a copy of Mr. Christie's letter.

DEAR SIR, *Baltimore, Feb.* 22, 1775.

I DULY received your favours of 13 and 22d November, and should probably have wrote you before now, had I not met with the greatest misfortune in the power of fate to inflict on me, in the loss of the wife of my soul on the 15th December last, that has almost put it out of my power to mind any thing for some time past, and all my fortitude is scarce sufficient to bear me up—however I must submit—she had been brought to bed of a girl about twenty days—the dear little infant died a few days after its mother.

I some time since remitted 22l. 8s. ster. to be paid your mother for the boys passage (being 20l. and interest on it at 6 per cent. since I received the money) and which on the whole leaves them about 7l. currency in my debt, which I shall soon receive for rent. Charles's expence for cloathing, schooling, &c. when ashore, runs high.—But I think he may now pay for it himself.—Gabriel hath been with me 3 or 4 months and so far hath behaved to my satisfaction, and I would flatter myself he may easily be broke of the idle, indolent habit he had been acquiring—he applies well to any thing I put him to and after a while I hope may do.

As your brothers correspondence and mine has been suspended since a letter I wrote him about the boys, soon after a receipt of your's, I wrote my sister about John Græme's mandamus, and to get me the preference of it. I have thought nothing more about it, and am now quite undetermined. At present I think of going to Britain, so soon as my affairs will admit of it, and leave my little boy at Stirling, and if things turn out to my liking, perhaps I may remain, and set myself down either in London or Glasgow. When I may get away is wholly uncertain. I would hope some time next fall. We are in such terrible confusion with our politicks, there is no depending on any thing, and that added to other things makes me wish myself out of the province. We are little behind the New-Englanders, mustering, purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. We have some violent fanatical spirits among us, who do every thing in their powers to run things to the utmost extremity, and they are gone so far, that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our defence, after being threatened with expulsion, loss of life, &c. for not acceding to what we deem treason and rebellion.

The Provost and family are very well, I believe he has nothing lately from James, he has made enquiry about negociating bills on him in Bengal, and finds it may be done at a disadvantage of 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. more if the bills are protested; on the whole, 50 per cent. in case of protest. Whether he will attempt it or not, I know not. Our public affairs vex him, and he wishes himself away, but I know not when, or if ever that will happen. A part of yours, or any other regiment I believe would keep us very quiet. Do you expect to remain long in the West-Indies? I shall hope to hear from you soon, And am very truly, Dear Sir, Your's,

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

To Lieut. Col. Gabriel Christie,
of the 60th Regiment,
ANTIGUA.

NORFOLK, *July* 12.

On Monday arrived in the road, the Mercury man of war, of 24 guns, full of men, but we know not for what purpose.

By a ship from Great-Britain gone up some of the rivers, we learn, that they are beating up for recruits in every town in England.

We just now hear of the arrival of the Boston man of war in the road, and that the Magdalen armed schooner had put back in distress; so that we have now four men of war and an armed schooner for our "protection and defence!" In consequence of which it is said, 2000 men are to be raised and stationed at Williamsburg and York.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 13.

On Tuesday night a party of men was sent from Roxbury camp to Long-island, in Boston harbour, from whence they brought off 15 of the enemy prisoners, between 20 and 30 horned cattle, and about 100 sheep. The prisoners were brought to Head-quarters yesterday, and soon after sent to Concord.

Governor Wentworth, a native of New-Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary measures of the British King and Ministry, that he has thought it prudent to repair on board a man of war for protection.

We have undoubted intelligence that General Gage's troops are much dispirited; that they are very sickly; and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing any more to the tune of Yankey Doodle.

WATERTOWN, *July* 10.

We hear from Exeter, New-Hampshire, that a committee from the Congress, sitting there, waited on George Jaffery, Esq; Province Treasurer, for what money he had by him, belonging to the province, and received from him £1500 which was safely conveyed to Exeter.

WORCESTER, *July* 12.

It is reported a flag of truce has lately been dispatched from General Gage, to his Excellency General Washington, at Cambridge.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 11.

We have the most certain intelligence that the Indians of the Caghnawaga tribe have taken their children from Dartmouth College, from which there is great reason to fear some attack upon our back settlements will shortly be commenced.

We also hear, Governor Carlton of Quebec is endeavouring to procure, and has had conferences with Indians 1500 miles back of that city, and has made them great offers to take up arms against the English Colonies.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 7.

Tuesday, Brigadier-General Sullivan, (one of the Members of the Continental Congress for the Province of New-Hampshire,) arrived in town from Philadelphia, and the next day set out for the Provincial camp at Cambridge.

Last Lord's day, arrived here by water from New-York, several gentlemen, volunteers from Virginia, on their way to the Provincial camp at Cambridge.

HARTFORD, *July* 17.

Yesterday an express passed through this town from Crown-Point, with dispatches of importance to his Honor Governor Trumbull at Lebanon. The express left Crown-Point last Thursday morning.

We hear the camp distemper rages in the regular army in Boston, as also among the distressed inhabitants who are confined in that town by order of Tom. Gage, in open violation of his most solemn engagement. It is to be hoped he will meet the fate of Pharaoh of old, whose example he so exactly follows.

We hear General Gage has requested of our army to send necessaries for the distressed poor confined in Boston.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 1.

The General Assembly of this colony have ordered an additional number of 360 men to be immediately raised for the common defence, and one quarter of the militia throughout the colony to be inlisted as minute men.

July 8. We learn that an account of the battle at Lexington was received in England (by the schooner dispatched by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts-Bay) just before the late-arrived vessels sailed from thence.

NEW-YORK, *July* 17.

The following six regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation from Ireland for Boston: The 17th, commanded by General Monckton; the 27th, by Colonel Massey; the 28th, by Lord Townshend;

42d, or Royal Highlanders, by Lord John Murray; 46th, by Colonel Vaughan; and the 55th, by Lord Cavan.

July 20. For these few days past a report has circulated in town, respecting the Mohawk Indians, who, it is said, have thrown off their connection with Colonel Guy Johnson, and engaged to support the measures of the Continental Congress.—We must defer inserting a more circumstantial account of that affair, until it be properly confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

Agreeable to the directions of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Thursday last was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer by the several denominations of Christians in this city, with a solemnity that did honour to the institution.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 9, 1775.

"Yesterday morning, about half past two o'clock, we were called up, and informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Roxbury. We heard distinctly the firing of small arms and artillery on Roxbury neck, and soon discovered a great fire in that quarter, but two hours elapsed before we knew the cause, which was as follows:

"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode-Island and Massachusetts forces, undertook to burn a guard-house of the regulars on the neck, within three hundred yards of the enemy's principal works. They detached six men, about ten o'clock in the evening, with orders to cross on a marsh up to the rear of the guard-house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it, the remainder of the volunteers secreted themselves in the marsh, on each side the neck, about two hundred yards from the house; two pieces of brass artillery were drawn softly on the marsh within three hundred yards, and upon a signal from the advanced party of six men, two rounds of cannon shot were fired through the guard-house; immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of forty-five or fifty men, quitted the house and were then fired on by the musquetry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines. The six men posted near the house set fire to it, and burnt it to the ground. After this they burnt another house nearer the enemy, without losing a man. They took two musquets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody, and shewed evident marks of loss on the part of the regulars. The houses had been a long while made use of by the regulars as an advanced post, and gave them an opportunity of discovering our operations at Roxbury. Yesterday afternoon some barges were sounding the river of Cambridge, near its mouth, but were soon obliged to row off by our Indians (fifty in number) who are encamped near that place.

"The enemy lost a great number of officers and soldiers in the affair of the nineteenth of June. From several persons, who are to be credited, it exceeds nine hundred killed and mortally wounded, besides a great number disabled from future service. It is said almost all the officers of the army, as well as serjeants and corporals, were in the engagement, leading and forming the soldiers to mount the hill.

"This may account for so many officers being killed as ninety-two. Some accounts mention a general destruction of serjeants and corporals. We have frequent interviews with the regular officers in a valley between the two fortified hills. Our centries are not more than an hundred yards off each other. Both sides are still busy in securing themselves. There is scarcely a house in the lower part of Roxbury that is not much injured by the shot and bombs. Our people have lost only one man by them, which is very remarkable, as an hundred at least were fired into Roxbury last week."

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 11.

"The General's express, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone.—I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy.—The enemy are situated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the Peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston, and the ships in the harbour and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles river, about 200 rods below college, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; then at Charlestown road on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect Hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then on Prospect Hill, is *Putnam's* post, a very strong fortification; then between that and *Winter Hill* a redoubt. On Winter Hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick-River, so that we have a compleat line of circumvallation from Charles-River to Mistick-River; our main fortress on Prospect Hill; the enemy's main fortress on Bunker's Hill, within cannon shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect Hill, called *Cobble Hill*, I expect will soon cost us a *squabble*, which shall have it, our people or their's, nor do I expect it will be many days before the contest begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and shan't care how soon they come, the sooner the better. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through, and our people in turn, have entrenched across the outer end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-house, so strong, that I believe every man in Boston, and at Bunker's and Breed's Hills must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Burgoyne sent a trumpet yesterday with a letter to General Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the Parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference: This letter is sent to the Congress, for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in, to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina we are informed, That the colony of Georgia have appointed Delegates to the Continental Congress now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive.—The same accounts inform, that the people of Carolina have taken into their possession about 130 barrels of gunpowder imported in the ship—— ——, Capt. Maitland, from London, on government account.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON, has appointed JOSEPH REED, Esq; of this city, his Secretary; and the Hon. Major General WARD, has appointed SAMUEL OSGOOD, Esq; his Aid-de-Camp.

GUNNING BEDFORD, Esq; of this city, is appointed by the Hon CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Muster Master General of the Continental Army.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Esq; is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Continental Army, with the rank of Colonel.

At a Meeting of the OFFICERS *of the military Association for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, held at the Carpenter's Hall, July 21st, 1775.*

RESOLVED, *N. C. D.* That it be recommended to the Officers of every Independent Company, not to admit any person into their Companies who hath previously associated with, or been employed in the service of either of the battalions, without a discharge, in writing, from his Captain or Commanding Officer. The above Resolve to be published in the News-papers of this city.

By Order,

ROBERT STRETTLE JONES, Sec'ry.

IN CONGRESS. *July 18, 1775.*

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the United English Colonies in North America, that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each Colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty-eight Privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Master.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every Colony be selected for minute men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring Colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforesaid from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are some people, who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several Colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective Colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their Colonies; also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective Colonies, in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each Colony, at their own expence, make such provision by armed vessels or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their sea coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

Where in any Colony a Militia is already formed under Regulations approved of by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly, either to adopt the foregoing Regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Newcastle, July 21st, 1775.

Yesterday, agreeable to the Resolves of the Hon. Continental Congress, was observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, by all ranks of People in this place.—In the forenoon was delivered by the Rev. Æneas Rois, a discourse from Deut. xxiii chap. 9th verse, "When the Host go-"eth forth against the enemy, then keep thee "from every wicked thing!"—And in the afternoon, by the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, from Deut. xxix chap. 9th and 10th verses transposed, "Ye stand this day all of you before the Lord your "God, your Captains of your tribes, your Elders "and your Officers, with all the men of Israel; keep "therefore the words of this Covenant and do "them, that ye may prosper in all that ye do!"—Both of which were attended by all the Militia, with their proper officers in their uniform, and a numerous concourse of the other inhabitants.—The whole day was spent with a solemnity and decency suitable to the melancholy occasion.

At the request of the officers of the second battalion of this County, the above mentioned Gentlemen have granted copies of their respective discourses, which are ordered for the Press.

On the 11th inst. died at Hopewell, aged 20 years, Miss SALLY TEMPLE, daughter of BENJAMIN TEMPLE, Esq; of Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, and on the 13th her remains were interred in the old Presbyterian burying-ground, near Trenton, attended by a number of her intimate acquaintance.——The suddenness of her death, the nature of her disorder, her blooming age as well as peculiar excellencies, made it the occasion of general sympathy.----To the thoughtless and dissipated let this be a solemn lesson of instruction, that life is fleeting as the passing cloud, but death and retribution as certain as the returning morn: nor can any virtue, any accomplishment, procrastinate the destined and fatal hour, or this beloved object might have yet continued to gladden the heart of her dejected parent.

The conflict's o'er, the lovely SARAH's *dead,*
In that sott sigh th' immortal spirit fled.
No more, alas! the pleasing power we find
Of those bright eyes that spoke th' embellish'd mind.
From her pale lips we now no more shall hear
Those flows of wit that charm'd the listning ear.
Whene'er she spoke attention catch'd the sound,
And spread the smile of approbation round.
Her voice was sweetness, and her judgment strong,
And soft persuasion dwelt upon her tongue.

*** The TREASURER for the LIBRARY being desirous to prevent any of the Members from incurring a second fine, thinks it proper to give notice that he will be glad to receive the annual payments of those, who have hitherto omitted to call upon him on this occasion.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Polly, G Hurst, Barbados.
Sch. Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, Virginia.
Sloop Black Joke, I. M'Cubbin, Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Ship Nancy, J Robinson, Lisbon.
Ship Lyon, J. Wilson, Falmouth.
Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Jamaica.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Ditto.
Sch. Countess Dunmore, R. Lilly, Ditto.
Sloop Betsy, S. Jones, North-Carolina.
Ship Rittenhouse, R. French, Lisbon.
Ship Peggy, D. Hurrow, Teneriffe.
Brig John, J. Blyth, Liverpool.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica.
Sch. James, J. Donaldson, St. Eustatia.
Sch. William, S. Tucker, Salem.
Sloop Betsy, J. Tanner, Lisbon.
Sloop Friendship, V. Clarke, Barbados.
Sloop James, A. Gillies, North Carolina.
Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, St. Croix.
Brig Union, Z. Burchmore, Gibraltar.
Brig James & Mary Ann, W Budden, Barbados.
Ship Liberty, T. Loudon, Falmouth.
Sch. Polly, J. Wilson, Jamaica.
Sch. Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Barbados.
Sch. Katy, W. Orne, Salem, New-England.
Sloop Peggy and Betsy, D. Ferguson, New-York.
Sloop Cascarilla, I. Smith, New-Providence.
Sloop Free Mason, I. Prosby, North-Carolina.
Sch. Polly, W. Newton, New Providence.
Sch. Sally, I. Smithwick, Newberry.
Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, Waterford.
Brig Mount Holly, G. Carr, Liverpool.
Brig Catherine, T. Love, Falmouth.
Ship Friendship, T. Iann, Maryland.
Sloop Hope, V. Tanner, Dominica.
Sch. Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, Maryland.
Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool.
Sloop Swift, N. Hyman, North Carolina.
Ship Concord, I. Smith. Cadiz.
Sch. Woodbridge, I. Williamson, Newbury.
Ship Caroline, T. Patton, Jamaica.
Ship Minerva, A. Hill, London.
Brig St. Patrick, B. Gallagher, Liverpool & Cork.
Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Madeira.
Sch. Two Brothers, J. F. Williams, Plymouth.
Snow Champion, R. James, Maryland.

IRISH LINENS,

Of various prices, to be SOLD on reasonable terms for cash, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN who understands the business of a family, and can be recommended. Enquire of the Printer. §

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Marlborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th inst. (July) two indented servants: ROBERT COLEBROOK, an Englishman, about 28 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair and combs up before, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on and took with him a new light coloured homespun cloth upper jacket with small metal buttons, and lined with oxnabrigs, a light-coloured superfine under jacket, about half worn, and is a little shorter than the upper one, brown cloth breeches, a pair of dark cotton striped trowsers, grey worsted ribbed stockings, good shoes, new felt hat, and a Russia sheeting shirt, is a miller by trade, and a smart, active fellow, came from England last fall. THOMAS SIMPSON, (likewise from England) a shoe-maker by trade, is a lad about 18 or 19 years of age, of a pale complexion, long visage, bushy hair, his legs crooked, and walks with his toes much turned in, is about 5 feet high; had on and took with him, a light-coloured sagathy coat with a piece put in on the left shoulder, a homespun short jacket, brown knit breeches, and a pair of leather ditto, dark cotton striped trowsers, a half worn felt hat, a pair plain worsted stockings, and a pair cotton ditto, and shoes patched on the sides. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive for ROBERT COLEBROOK *Five Pounds*, and for THOMAS SIMPSON *Three Pounds*, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS MAYBURRY.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Sidleman's tavern, the upper end of Kensington, two frame messuages, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Cherry-street and west side of West-street, in Kensington aforesaid, containing in front 217 feet, and in depth 180 feet, bounded by ground of Christian Kreeps, and the German burying-ground; subject to a ground-rent of 11l. currency per annum; late the estate of Conrad Staiger; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with other the appurtenances, situated on the south side of Plumb-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 90 feet; subject to a ground-rent of 3l. currency per annum; late the estate of John Keast, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, at the house of Henry Muck, in Passyunk, at six o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of upland, situate in the township of Passyunk aforesaid, on the south easterly side of the New Ferry road, containing about 8 acres; bounded by Penrose's ground, and ground of Captain Joy; late the estate of Henry Elves; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ninian Beall's, on Monday, the 21st day of August next,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are four plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two mill seats: The purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date of the bond if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person that has a desire to view the land may apply to NINIAN BEALL.

CHARLES BEALL.

Just published, and to be sold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR.

In Front street, and by the other printers in Philadelphia: Also by Matthias Slough and Francis Bailey, at Lancaster; Mr. Hugh Gaine, in New-York, and by Mr. Robert Wells, in Charlestown, South-Carolina,

A SERMON on the present situation of American Affairs; preached in Christ Church, June 23d, 1775, at the request of the officers of the Third Battalion of the city of Philadelphia and district of Southwark; by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provost of the College in that city. Price *Nine pence* the single sermon, *Six Shillings* by the dozen, or *Six Dollars* by the hundred, for such persons as may desire to distribute them among the Military Associators.

Also just published, and to be sold by said JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,—Sentiments of a Foreigner, on the disputes of Great Britain with America. Translated from the French.

Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus VIRG.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, very suitable either for a baker or tanner, as there is a stream of water runs through the lot, on which is a small meadow: The house is two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a good cellar with a large kitchen and bake oven, a large garden, a stable, smoke-house, a spring and well of excellent water, with several acres of pasture. For terms apply to BERTLES SHEE, in Water-street, near Walnut street.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the first of May last, from the subscriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negro Man named TOM, about five feet nine or ten inches high, sometimes limpeth a little in his walk; had on an old brown short coat and waistcoat with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD FOARD, Senior.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. (July) at Tinicum Island, an English servant man, named WILLIAM WHALY, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is much pock marked, has a weak eye and a scar under the left one, fresh coloured, and appears much like a sea-faring man, has a straddling walk, short brown hair, and is much given to strong drink: It's supposed he will say he has made his escape from a man of war. Had on a Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers very muddy, having that day fell into a ditch, a brown cloth jacket without sleeves, and it is supposed he took with him an old cloth coloured upper jacket with sleeves not quite the same colour, a little old felt hat bound round, and had on his neck, instead of a handkerchief, a red strip of a vessel's colours, good shoes and brass buckles.

Whoever takes up said Whaly, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KINTZING.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last Tuesday morning, from the subscriber, living in Front-street, Philadelphia, an English servant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, clumsy made, dark complexion, and black straight hair: Had on when he went away, an old striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, check shirt, superfine broad cloth breeches a pair of shoes almost new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BULLOCK.

Newark, New-Jersey, July 21st, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, a black or blackish brown horse, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, lone bodied, a star in his forehead, and the off hind foot white near the hooff, but it doth not extend round to the fetlock: He trots and paces, and on first going off seems to be most natural to his pace. If the horse is stolen, whoever apprehends and secures the thief, shall be paid the above reward, and FORTY SHILLINGS for taking up and returning the horse to the owner.

LEWIS OGDEN.

NEW-PORT, *July* 12.

Laſt Monday the two men of war on this ſtation ſailed to convoy two ſloops bound to Boſton, one of which ſloops, Captain Dennis, was loaded with flour, &c. from Philadelphia, the other a whaling ſloop, which arrived here a few days before, her oil having been taken out, and we hear a load of rum, ſugar and molaſſes, taken out of a number of ſmall craft going up the river, was put in. The men of war accompanied the ſloops as far as they thought proper, and returned into this harbour on Tueſday night.

Wedneſday morning the King-Fiſher ſloop of war, Captain Montague, was towed into this harbour, and immediately after coming to anchor, ſhe was thrown upon a very rank careen, by which it was ſuppoſed ſhe had met with ſome misfortune the night before, as ſhe was ſeen up the ſound, and many cannon were heard in the night; and we are aſſured a certain Doctor in this town went on board ſaid ſhip ſeveral times from her arrival till Friday, to take care of ſome wounded men.

Friday in the afternoon the Roſe, Swan and King-Fiſher, went round the north end of Connecticut, that night anchored near Dutch Iſland, and next morning went without the Light-Houſe. ---The King-Fiſher it is ſuppoſed, is gone to Boſton; the other two returned into this harbour in the afternoon.

General Gage, we hear, has begun to diſpenſe the bleſſings of martial law, in committing to goal a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the town of Boſton, who refuſed to perform the drudgery of common day labourers, by working on the fortifications, and on board the ſhips of war.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

The Hanover volunteers, now at Williamſburg, in Virginia, hearing that Lord Dunmore, with Capt. Foy, and ſome officers belonging to the Fowey man of war, were at his Lordſhip's farm about ſix miles from that city, they ſet off in order to bring the Governor peaceably back to the palace, that he might reſume his government, and be aſſured of the protection and ſupport of the inhabitants in adminiſtring juſtice. But upon their road meeting with two carpenters belonging to the man of war, and a negroe, cutting wood, and only ſecuring the two former, the latter ran and informed his Lordſhip of their coming, who, with his companions immediately got on board a boat. They were not above fifty yards from ſhore when the volunteers arrived, but as their intentions were entirely amicable they did not think it worth while to give themſelves any farther trouble. This friendly endeavour, it is apprehended, his Lordſhip will repreſent as an attempt to murder him.

A Virginia paper of the 7th inſtant, ſays, "Captains Morgan and Stinſon marched from our frontiers, for Boſton, the 29th of June, with two hundred rifle-men, which were deſired by General Waſhington.

The Provincial Convention of Virginia was to meet on Monday laſt at the town of Richmond in that province.

And on Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, the Provincial Convention of Maryland is to meet at the city of Annapolis.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 17, 1775.

"General Wooſter, I am told, intends to remove his camp as far as Harlem. The Nautillus man of war, of 20 guns, ſailed yeſterday, ſome ſay for your Capes."

By Capt. Cox, from Liverpool we learn, that no account of the Lexington battle was arrived at London the 27th of May.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 11.

"On Sunday we had a trumpeter out from Boſton, with a long letter from General Burgoyne to General Lee, on the American diſpute, in anſwer to one Lee had formerly wrote him, and a note he ſent in from hence; it is in the parliamentary ſtrain; but wiſhes exceedingly an accommodation could be propoſed, as he has a great affection for America, &c. and concludes with requeſting an interview; it was propoſed to the General Officers and to the Provincial Congreſs, but they inclined againſt it, as it has given riſe to ſuſpicions and jealouſies among the men, who are ignorant, that a politeneſs of this kind one hour, is quite conſiſtent with cutting throats the next.

"We have juſt heard that our men have ſurpriſed and burnt the only remaining advanced poſt on the Neck, where the enemy could have a guard-houſe; and alſo that five large ſhips, ſeemingly full of men, have ſailed out of Boſton this morning, but for what purpoſe we cannot learn."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, July 8.

"Yeſterday our troops ſet fire to the miniſterial troops's guard-houſe on the Neck, which they effected in the following manner: The night before, a number of our brave troops brought down two field pieces from Roxbury to the Neck; a few concealed themſelves in the graſs, not far from the houſe with combuſtibles ready, whenever the ſignal was given, to execute their part, (which was on firing the field pieces) A little before day light our people diſcharged the cannon, and ſhot through the guard houſe; upon which the guard ran out; our people, who lay in ambuſh ran in, ſet it on fire, and went off with a muſket, two bayonets, and a halbert.----The Regulars perceiving the houſe on fire, returned to extinguiſh it, but in vain, the few who concerted this ſcheme got a reinforcement, and plied them with ſmall arms, till the houſe was conſumed."

We have certain intelligence from New-Caſtle county, that the ſeveral regiments of Militia of that county are to be reviewed at the following times and places, to wit. The Firſt, or Col. M'Kinly's regiment, on Monday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant July, in the Borough of Wilmington: The Second, or Col. Couch's regiment, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, near Chriſtiana-Bridge: And the Third, or Col. Cantwell's regiment, on Friday, the 4th day of the ſame month, near Apoquinimink-Bridge; and that they are to meet ſo as to be drawn up in their ſeveral Battalions at ten o'clock.

† The Members of the ST. GEORGE's Society are deſired to attend their quarterly meeting, at the city tavern, at 7 o'clock this evening.

RICHARD PETERS, Jun. *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

THE Committee of Safety do hereby recommend to the good women of this city and province, that they voluntarily ſupply the Surgeons or Doctors, who have uſually attended their reſpective families, with as much ſcraped Lint and old Linen for bandages as they can conveniently furniſh, that the ſame may be ready for the ſervice of thoſe that ſhall happen to be wounded in the defence of their country.

Signed, by Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GOVET, Clerk C. S.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the General Congreſs, as well as of thoſe Military Gentlemen who have aſſociated for the defence of the liberties of America, I now take this opportunity of declaring, that my conduct proceeded from the moſt contracted notions of the Britiſh conſtitution, and of the right of human nature. I am ſorry for my guilt, and am aſhamed of my folly. I now believe all Aſſemblies to be legal and conſtitutional, which are formed by the united ſuffrages of a free people; and am convinced that no ſoldiers are ſo reſpectable, as thoſe citizens who take up arms in defence of liberty. I believe that Kings are no longer to be feared or obeyed, than while they execute juſt laws; and that a corrupted Britiſh Miniſtry, with a venal Parliament at their heels, are now attempting to reduce the American colonies to the loweſt degree of ſlavery. I moſt ſincerely wiſh that the counſels of the Congreſs may always be directed with wiſdom, and that the arms of America may always be crowned with ſucceſs. And I pray that every man in America, who behaves as I have formerly done, may not meet with the lenity which I have experienced, but may be obliged to expiate his crimes in a more ignominious manner.

MORDECAI LEVY.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. *July* 5, 1775.

A. SARAH ADAMS, Benjamin Alliſon, Charity Allford, Thomas Anderſon, Capt. Adams, Robert Adiſon, Jane Armſtrong, Thomas Aiton, John Armſtrong, Andrew Alliſon, Joſeph Alexander, William Adams, Thomas Arnold, *Philadelphia.*

B. James Brown, James Bryant, John R. Baxter, William Bennet, Samuel Browne, (2) Richard Birch, Thomas Breahenridge, Richard Broderick, Patrick Bourk, James Ballenden, Nicholas Bray, John Bigart, James Beel, William Barns, William Bell, William Burke, Henry Bicker, (2) Henry Ballendine, William Bellamy, Richard Butterfield, Hugh Baker, Barclay and Mitchel, John Bray, Joſeph Butler, Amyar Buſhe, Sarah Boaſt, Daniel Binarty, Chriſtopher Bird, Bryan Boyle, John Boggs, William Brannon, *Philadelphia*, John Baily, *Manſfield.* Joſeph Bloomfield, *Cohanſie.*

C. Edward Cappock, James Callaghane, John Cobia, William Clarke, Mr. Couſtaue, James Chriſtie, Samuel Curry, Margaret Clay, Francis Courtenay, Dunkin Campbell, Alexander Corbet, John Crooke, Alexander Craig, George Caney, Stephen Cronin, John Craig, Bridget Connen, Jacob Carter, Thomas Carſon, Iſaac Cannon, Robert Cory, John Clide, Thomas Collart, Elizabeth Campbell, Dennis Croneen, *Philadelphia.* Hugh Creighton, (2) *Haddonfield.* Andrew Carter, *New-Mills.* Joſiah Chattin, *Woodberry.*

D. Solomon Drown, Thomas Dillon, John Daily, Hendrey Donaley, James Davidſon, Joſeph Drew, William Demayne, Widow Downs, William Dyet, Ann Deprefontaine, Arthur Davis, Thomas Drewet, *Philadelphia.* John Debow, *Greenwich.*

E. David Eliſon, George Evans, James Elder, Charles Euſtace, George England, *Philadelphia.* Joſhua Evans, *Glouceſter County.* Maſkell Ewing, *Greenwich.*

F. Mr. Fiſher, Richard Fortein, Robert Fleming, Morris Flinn, John Frazer, Daniel Finucane, Michael Finney, Mary Fowler, Thomas French, John Finlay, Ellen Fahy, Elizabeth Frazer, John Forſter, Edmond Foulow, *Philadelphia.* Michael Fiſher, *Glouceſter County.*

G. James Gilmore, James Glaſcodine, Neigal Gray, Jeſſe Graves, Charles Gray, William Graham, Rev. Mr. Gordon, William Griffith, (2) Ann Graham, James Griſen, David Gordon, (2) John Geary, William Greave, John Granger, *Philadelphia.* Madam Garriſon, *Bethlehem.*

H. Michael Heckar, Catharine Hanbury, John Hooper, Nancy Harman, John Harkneſs, Samuel Hopkins, Alexander Haltrick, Edward Hall, John Hoffman, John Hawks, Robert Harris, John Hamble, William Hyman, John Hamilton, Edward Hewitt, Cormick Hart, John Hall, Edward Harmay, James Hanlon, John Healy, Edward Heſton, Rev. Thomas Hill, John Harriſon, Charles Hanbury, Richard Hodges, Samuel Henry, Widow Hamills, William Huſſey, Gualter Hornby, Peter Hughes, Stephen Hannam, Peter Hiller, De la Hoyd, William Harnett, Michael Houſeall, Barney Higgin, Alexander Hamilton, John Henſiff, Daniel Herrin, Robert Higgs, (2) Joſeph Hubbard, John Hallifax, *Philadelphia.* Henry and Shoemaker, *Frankford.* John Hall, *Lower Dublin.*

J. Hear Jones, William Johnſton, Robert Johnſton, Samuel Jones, Jonathan Jackſon, Michael Immell, Thomas Ingram, Robert Jackſon, James Johnſton, (2) John Imlay, William Jones, Coly Jones, Thomas Jones, *Philadelphia.* Francis Jones, *Gulph Mill.* Mr. James, Weſt-Jerſey.

K. Margaret Karr, Mary Koill, Charles Kelly, Robert Kannell, James Kirkpatrick, Widow Keaſey, Thomas Kendricks, William Kinnan, William Kates, *Philadelphia.*

L. Edward Litheo, Lenart Lepart, Benjamin Leigh, John Liblin, Stephen Lowry, John Langſtea, Bryan Loughlin, Mr. Lukins, John Langdon, Thomas Lennard, Richard Luff, Joſeph Lewis, Thomas Leeke, Patrick Lamb, (2) Eleanor Lynch, Thomas Lounſdale, (3) Margaret Lawrence, (2) Michael Lightbody, Robert Lee, Edward Loder, Iſrael Liben, William Lee, *Philadelphia.*

M. Jane Madden, Samuel Morgan, Joſeph Moore, John Meglochlin, David Mumford, (2) Eliz. Mahony, James M'Beth, George M'Clatchy, Agnes Maxfield, John M'Colough, Edward M'Merran, John Montgomery, John Murphey, Samuel Moor, Colin Marfarquhar, James Moore, Michael Morgan, Robert Milligan, (2) Joſeph Moore, (2) John Marſhall, William Mitchell, James Mitchell, (2) Nelly M'Sweeny, Chriſtopher Marſhall, Thomas Martin, J—— Maſkglaſham, John M'Niſh, John M'Gill, John Muir, Allen M'Gilvrac, Joſeph Marſhall, John M'Quer, William Mansfield, (2) Samuel Martin, John Miller, John Magan, James Maloy, William M'Kean, John Murray, Thomas Malliſon, Thomas Middleton, James M'Neal, James M'Colough, Matthew M'Calla, Richard M'Kindry, John Millar, Alexander M'Gregor, Chriſtopher Murrial, James Magee, Paul Merſereau, Anthony Marmagoue, James M'Clean, John Moore, James M'Cullom, (2) John M'Dougal, Mr. Maceſon, John Maſters, Samuel Mahaffey, Thomas M'Kin, Samuel Mallſeed, Matthew M'Connell, *Philadelphia.* Owen M'Carthy, *Glouceſter County.*

N. Robert Norkit, Mary Norton, Eliſha Newel, John Needham, Richard Nuſam, Joſeph Nixon, *Philadelphia.*

O. James Oram, John Oſburn, *Philadelphia.*

P. Azel Pierſon, (2) George Pollock, (2) Robert Preſton, John Pevey, Thomas Pukton, Richard Pierſon, John Pucell, Benjamin Peel, *Philadelphia.* James Patterſon, (2) *Piles Grove.*

Q. Thomas Quain, *Philadelphia.*

R. Nathaniel Ruſſell, John Randall, William Reas, Charles Roberts, Anthony Robinſon, Eliz. Reed, Jonathan Robinſon, John Rhony, Thomas Ruſſell, John Richſon, Joel Redman, Patrick Ruſh, John Robinſon, James Rothbotham, Samuel Reading, Henry Reynoulds, Iſrael Read, William Raddon, Gaſper Ridey, Walter Reid, Benjamin Roe, John Robinſon, (2) Mrs. Roberts, Robert Rogers, Robert Robertſon, James Reyley, *Philadelphia.*

S. Peter Summers, (2) Dennis Savage, (2) Jacob Spicer, James Saſon, Mr. Sody, Matthew Shaw, Alexander Sims, David Smith, Joſeph Simpſon, Valentine Stillwagon, John Sebright, John Stephens, Joſeph Skipſerd, Robert Smith, John Sotonſtal, (2) John Smith, Adam Stock, James Swallow, Ballis Stauſe, Samuel Sharpe, Philip Smith, Jacob Styger, James Simſon, Thomas Stephens, Charles H. Simmons, John Sloan, Robert Shewell, John Saunders, John Smalt, James Silverwood, Eliz. Smith, George Stevens, Florence Stellevan, Robert Smith, John Starks, John Shortridge, Woolman Sutton, John Scully, John Savidge, *Philadelphia.*

T. Annos Thompſon, John Tod, Thomas Turner, Rebecca Thompſon, John Taylor, (2) William Thomas, Alexander Thomſon, James Taylor, William Tilton, Mary Tumey, Dennis Tool, David Smith, Berſhaba Thomas, *Philadelphia.* William Thompſon, *Bucks County.* William Trimble, *Glouceſter County.*

U. James Uſher, Maurice Vaughan, Thomas Virgin, *Philadelphia.*

W. John Williams, Joſeph Woodcock, Mr. Wareing, (2) Suſanna Williamſon, Robert Wright, Thomas Wodhouſe, Joſiah Watſon, Thomas Walſh, (2) Connoly Wynne, John White, Anthony Witherald, Robert Wilſon, Jane Wilton, George Wallace, John Wearns, John Watkinſon, (2) William Wilſon, Sarah Wilſon, John White, John Williams, John Williamſon, *Philadelphia.*

Y. Joſeph Yerkes, *Philadelphia.* William Yool, *Dublin.*

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of July inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and between Vine and Callowhill-ſtreets; containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Benezet, and others, late the eſtate of Levi Drahl; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of July inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that commodious and pleaſantly ſeated INN, commonly called the Jolly Poſt, with the appurtenances, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Briſtol road, about ſix miles from Philadelphia, in the townſhip of Oxford; containing 45 acres and 26 perches; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill, ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE General Aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut, in May laſt, voted Ten Pounds reward for every Fifty Pounds weight of SALT-PETRE that ſhould be made in that colony, within the year enſuing: Any perſon maſter of the proceſs, and willing to undertake, if able to carry on the works, may (if his character be good) by enquiring of the Printer, be informed of the beſt places in that colony to ſet up the buſineſs, and aſſiſted with every neceſſary direction; if unable, and deſirous to have his ſtock found him, he may hear of one that will, on proper terms, procure the ſtock.

N. B. Ten Pounds of that currency is equal to Thirty-three and one third Dollars.

June 22, 1775.

Any perſon maſter of the buſineſs of ſmelting Lead Ore, and ſeparating the metal from the droſs, may hear of good employ, by enquiring as above.

June 26, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on My Lady's Manor, Baltimore County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man named JOHN RAMUNDA, born in Switzerland, bred in France, and indented for this country from England; he profeſſes the following trades, viz. jeweller, hair-dreſſer, barber, and ſurgeon-dentiſt or tooth-doctor, and will endeavour to get employ at ſome of the ſaid trades, as 'tis ſuppoſed he underſtands them very well; he is a well made fellow, about thirty-ſeven years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and wears his own dark coloured hair tied behind; had on and took with him, a good ſuit of whitiſh coloured broadcloth faſhionable cloaths, a ſhort ſurtout coat, tow linen trowſers, oznabrigs ſhirt, old caſtor hat, one ſtraw ditto, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of thread ditto, one ruffle ſhirt, and ſundry other things unknown, together with his jewellers tools, were in his knapſack. He has ſeveral printed papers in French, which are diſcharges from the French King and his officers, under whom he ſerved as a ſoldier, which he is very apt to ſhew. He ſpeaks the French and Italian languages very fluently, and broken Engliſh; he is a converſable intelligible fellow, and very complaiſant. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken ten miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, if thirty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if ſixty miles the above Reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN ANDERSON.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Dolphin, John Randal, maſter, from LONDON,

A NUMBER of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, for four years; ſuch as bricklayers, butchers, ſilk, woollen and linen weavers, houſe-carpenters and joiners, wheel and mill-wrights, pitt-ſawyers, white and black-ſmith, watch-makers, watch chain and watch ſpring makers, farriers, taylors, buckle makers, gardeners, rope makers, bakers, comb makers, glaſs blowers, lath renders, breeches makers, grooms, farmers and labourers. WOMEN, mantua makers, cooks, diary and houſe-maids, &c. &c. &c.——Apply to JOSEPH CARSAN, in Market-ſtreet, or ſaid Captain on board off Market-ſtreet wharf.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1775.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ſhip Friendſhip, Thomas Iann, maſter, from Leith in Scotland, and now lying off the Draw-bridge,

A NUMBER of young, likely, healthy SERVANTS, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, whoſe honeſty and ſobriety are well atteſted; among which are Farmers, Gardeners, Shoemakers, Taylors, Silverſmiths, Joiners, Barbers and Clerks. The Women are chiefly bred to houſe and country work, ſewing, knitting and ſpinning. Their indentures are to be diſpoſed of by JAMES STUART and SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-ſtreet.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th inſtant, (June) from the ſubſcriber, living in Hill-Town, Bucks County, an Iriſh ſervant man named RICHARD PURCELL, alias PURSLEY, a well ſet fellow, about five feet nine inches high, a good ſcholar, ſlow motion and walks clumſy and heavy; had on when he went away, a dark ſnuff coloured broadcloth coat lined with green, and apple-tree buttons, nankeen jacket and breeches, thread ſtockings, and calf-ſkin ſhoes; alſo took with him, one pair of cotton ſtockings and a pair of old ſhoes: He has long black hair tied behind, marked with the ſmall-pox, talks a little on the broague, can ſpeak French, and is very apt to talk about France, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS if taken up in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JARED IRWIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

AS the partnerſhip of FORSYTH and M'CLIESH, Grocers, at the corner of Third and Race-ſtreets, diſſolved the tenth of July, all perſons indebted to them are hereby requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective accompts to JOHN M'CLIESH, who is properly empowered to receive, and give ſufficient receipts for the ſame. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are likewiſe hereby deſired to bring in their accompts that they may be ſettled.

The buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the ſame place as uſual, by JOHN M'CLIESH, who ſells all kinds of Groceries at the very loweſt prices.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in East Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, on Tueſday the 4th of April laſt, a ſervant man named ALEXANDER CRAGE, about five feet eight inches high, red face, brown eyes, and has a kind of a ſtoppage in his ſpeech; had on when he went away, a beaver hat about half worn, a brown hunting ſhirt with a large cape and a long fringe on it, ſtriped cotton jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, old ſhoes and a large pair of ſilver buckles; he has an indenture with him with Thomas Baird's name therein. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and confines him in Carliſle gaol, or brings him to Tobias Hendricks's, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ADAM CRITESER.

May 18, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a ſervant man named GEORGE DOYLE, about five feet ſix inches high, about nineteen years of age, round ſhouldered and ſtoops in his walk, of a fair complexion, with ſhort hair ſcalped before; had on and took with him, a walnut coloured home made coat and jacket, the fore part white and red mixed cloth, the back part of a lighter colour, with ſmall metal buttons, two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped holland and the other tow cloth, one home-ſpun ſhirt, a remarkable pair of ſhoes half ſoaled, and two cuts of an axe on one of them, with old plated buckles, and an old felt hat: He is this country born. Whoever apprehends and takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HENEY.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living about 18 miles from Baltimore town, two indented ſervent men, viz. EDWARD HALL, a convict, born in Worceſter, about 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, ſandy coloured hair mixed with ſome grey, ſtoops in his walk, has a down look, loſt two of his upper teeth, much given to ſwearing, has been uſed to the ſea, and is lame in his right leg: Had on a blue ſurtout coat, coarſe grey cloth breeches, one cloſe bodied coat with large metal buttons, grey yarn ſtockings, and ſhoes with ſtrings in them. The other named DOMINICK CURLY, an Iriſhman, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thin viſage, ſmall eyes, ſtraight limbed, and is pitted with the ſmall pox: Had on and took with him, a black wig, mixed grey country made coat and breeches, one light coloured ditto, two pair of ſhoes, ſeven pair of ſtockings, two good hats, with other things not known. It is ſuppoſed they have a paſs of one Richard Watſon's, ſigned by Robert M'Pherſon, Eſq; they took a yelloviſh dog with them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, ſhall have, if ten miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS, if 20 miles, FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province, THIRTY DOLLARS, if one hundred miles, FORTY DOLLARS, and if one hundred fifty miles, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by DANIEL BOWER.

N. B. One has been in the country before, and it is ſuppoſed have made towards New-York.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 197.

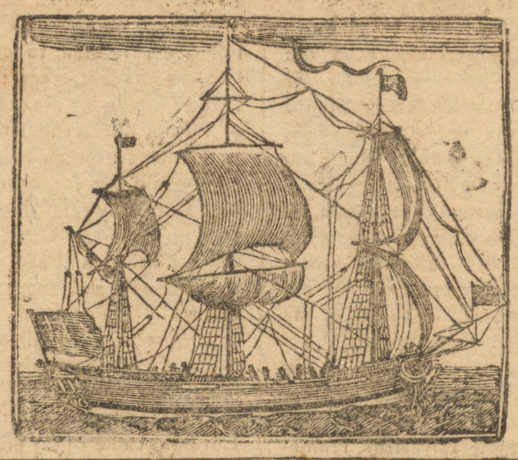
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 31st, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7½	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with other the appurtenances, situated on the south side of Plumb-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 90 feet; subject to a ground-rent of 3l. currency per annum; late the estate of John Keast, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, at the house of Henry Muck, in Passyunk, at six o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of upland, situate in the township of Passyunk aforesaid, on the south-easterly side of the New Ferry road, containing about 8 acres; bounded by Penrose's ground, and ground of Captain Joy; late the estate of Henry Elves; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Wentz, in Whitpain township, all the estate, right and interest of Michael Connor, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Whitpain aforesaid, containing 35 acres, 103 perches; bounded by land of Abraham Wentz, and others; late the property of said Connor; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Schneyder, in the township of New-Hanover, a certain tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres, situate in the township of New-Hanover aforesaid, with the appurtenances; late the estate of a certain Isaac Peter; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM PARR, Esq; late High Sheriff, and to be sold by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our ministerial enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem. §

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 18th inst. (July) from the subscriber, living in New-Providence Township, Philadelphia County, an English servant Girl named ANN OWEN, about twenty-two years of age, fair hair turned high up; had on a light green gown, white apron, bonnet, and cloth shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that her master may have her again, shall be paid the above Reward, by

RICHARD SWANWICK.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a Scotch servant man named DAVID RENNEY, by trade a taylor, about twenty years of age, and about five feet six inches high, pock marked, has long black bushy hair, and talks pretty broad; had on when he went away, a long light blue coat and waistcoat with basket buttons, corduroy breeches, ribbed thread stockings, old shoes, pinchbeck buckles, white shirt, and a half worn hat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, paid by JOHN COLLEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry off said servant. †

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER,

In Front street, between Race and Vine streets,

MAKES and SELLS the following Articles, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, viz. silk sword belts, with buckles and swivels, at 25s. per piece, and 15s. without, with allowance to those that buy them by the dozen to sell again; officers and soldiers uniforms in gold, silver, silk, worsted, &c. coach makers laces and fringes of all kinds, either in silk or worsted, figured or plain, with glass strings, holders, rose, bearers, French nailing, and every other article proper for trimming carriages; upholsterers laces and fringes, with lines and tossels, made to any pattern or colour; gentlemens coats of arms and footmens liveries made to any pattern; ladies trimmings for sacks or gowns made to any pattern; saddlers and hatters trimmings of all sorts, and a great many other articles in the fancy way, &c.

N. B. Any shop-keeper or others that have any gold or silver lace or vellum, that is unfashionable and not fit for sale, may have it taken to pieces and made into other patterns of lace or fringe; or having ony gold or silver threads, tambour or Silesias of any sort, may have it manufactured as above on reasonable terms; or those who have any to sell may have a good price for it by applying as above. ‖

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 16th instant, (July) from the subscriber, living in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant lad named JOHN ROLF, has straight black hair, dark full eyes, four feet ten inches high; had on a felt hat this country made, brown silk handkerchief, drab coloured twilled kersey jacket without lining, and white metal buttons, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, new shoes with one buckle. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Bucks County, July 22, 1775.

MADE his escape from Newtown Gaol, JOHN MONDAY, born in Ireland, has been well known in Philadelphia for some years past; he is a well made fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, and wore his own hair.

Also broke out of Gaol, three run-away servants, viz. JOHN LEE, an Englishman, about 30 years of age; had on when he went away, a red jacket, black knit breeches, thread stockings, half worn pumps and plated buckles: a gun-smith by trade. JAMES MUTRY, born in Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, and about five feet six inches high; had on a dark brown coat, white trowsers and old shoes: a blacksmith by trade. JOHN MONAGHAN, an Irishman, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet three or four inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair tied behind; had on a blue coat and trowsers, and old shoes. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward for Monday, and TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each of the other three, will be paid for securing them in any of his Majesty's gaols so that they may be had again, and reasonable charges if brought to Newtown gaol, by

† SOLOMON PARKS.

Baltimore Town, July 20, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, an indented Irish servant man named LEWIS MURRY, a thin spare fellow, about five feet ten inches high, smooth faced, with short mouse coloured hair, addicted much to drinking, by trade a cooper; it is probable he may change his name, as he took the indentures of one JOHN DEAN EDWARDS away with him, and can write a tolerable good hand: He stole from his master and carried with him, a silver faced watch with a black ribbond and key, a pair of silver carved knee-buckles, a six dollar Maryland bill, a new blue regimental coat with blue lining and white regimental buttons, rather too short for him, a new pai of brown cloth breeches, half worn red and white gingham jacket, a white shirt ruffled at the sleeves and bosom, one plain white ditto, one oznabrigs ditto, sky coloured worsted stockings, black silk handkerchief, new striped holland trowsers, new fashionable beaver hat with a cockade in it, and his shoes old. Whoever takes up said servant, if ten miles from Baltimore Town, shall have THREE POUNDS; if twenty miles or upwards, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

† WILLIAM STACY.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WENT AWAY a few days ago, from her master, in Newtown, Bucks County, an Irish servant woman named CATHERINE MAGILL, well set, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age; had on and took with her, two long gowns, one of straw coloured stuff and the other of a green and white stuff, an India calico short gown, a short white silk cloak trimmed with ermine, a high crown blue bonnet and a small black bonnet: She writes a remarkable good hand, and says her father was a gauger in some part of Ireland. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers her either to Mr. WHITEHEAD, Work-house keeper, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Gaol keeper, in Trenton, shall receive from them the above Reward, and all reasonable charges.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour the said servant at their peril; but if any should be inclinable to purchase her time, they may have, by applying to Mr. CHARLES BESSONETT in Bristol, her indentures assigned over for a small consideration. †

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A SERMON,

PREACHED before the Congregations of CHRIST CHURCH and ST. PETER's, PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1775,

Being the DAY recommended by the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS for

A GENERAL FAST

Throughout the TWELVE UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

By THOMAS COOMBE, M.A.

CHAPLAIN to the Most Noble the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

W. P. GIBBS,

ATTORNEY at LAW and SOLICITOR,

From LONDON,

DULY admitted in the Courts of CHANCERY and KING's BENCH, prepares Assignments, Bonds, Contracts, Indentures, Leases, Mortgages, Settlements, Wills, and all other DEEDS and WRITINGS; abstracts and advises on Titles; and transacts all other business of an *Attorney* and *Conveyancer*, with fidelity and expedition, and on the most reasonable terms; at Mrs. SWORD's, in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at Ninian Beall's, on Monday, the 21st day of August next,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are four plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two mill seats: The purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date of the bond if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person that has a desire to view the land may apply to NINIAN BEALL.

CHARLES BEALL.

IF MORTEY SULLIVAN, who sailed from Cork in the year 1762 or 1763, and kept school at Cape Fear, in North-Carolina, will let his brother Jeremiah Sullivan know how to send to him, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage, by directing a letter to Mr. Casey's, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. He was born in the barony of Everough, in the county of Kerry, in the kingdom of Ireland. —Son of Philip Sullivan, Keanough,

June 9, 1775.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, a Pocket-book with a Fifty Pound Bond therein, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1771, payable the 1st of April, 1775. This is to forwarn all persons from purchasing said bond, as I never gave an assignment of it to any one.—The bond was due by JACOB CARPENTER, of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, to be paid to the subscriber, of Bart Township, in the County aforesaid. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM.

N. B. It is supposed the thief will forge an assignment on said bond.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SELF DEFENSIVE WAR LAWFUL.

Proved in a SERMON preached at Lancaster, before Captain Ross's Company of Militia, in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath morning, June 4th, 1775. By the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, A.M.

"*Then said he unto them, but now he that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip, and he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one.* Luke 22, 36."

Now published at the request of the author and corrected by him, from the copy printed in Lancaster, and humbly offered to the perusal of the Military Associators of the city, liberties, and county of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, printed for, and sold by JOHN DEAN, Bookbinder, in Lætitia Court.

TO BE SOLD,

At the city of Annapolis, in Maryland,

SIX very handsome imported bay COACH MARES, all of the hunting breed, and allowed by judges to be as fine as any, if not the finest Mares upon this Continent. It is needless to say more of them (as they are well known) than that they are exceeding good movers, match well, are steady in harness, and perfectly sound. They measure from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands. Two of them are full aged; two others are six, and the other two are five years old. A Gentleman of New-Jersey, who is reckoned an exceeding good judge of horses, offered 150l. sterl. for the oldest pair last year, but the whole set will now be sold for 390l. sterl. and 32l. 5s. current money, paid for covering them by Governor Eden's famous imported horse Badger, by whom they are all supposed to be with foal. BADGER will also be sold, now the season is over, for 250 guineas, which, in good hands, he will clear next season. Any Gentleman inclined to be a purchaser, may apply to Mr. SMITH, at the Governor's, for further particulars.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM SHIPPIN, COOPER,

On the lower side of Market-street wharf,

A QUANTITY of SHAD and HERRINGS, put up in the best manner for family use, in barrels and half barrels.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last Tuesday morning, from the subscriber, living in Front-street, Philadelphia, an English servant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, clumsy made, dark complexion, and black straight hair: Had on when he went away, an old striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, check shirt, superfine broad cloth breeches a pair of shoes almost new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BULLOCK.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th instant, (June) from the subscriber, living in Hill-Town, Bucks County, an Irish servant man named RICHARD PURCELL, alias PURSLEY, a well set fellow, about five feet nine inches high, a good scholar, slow motion and walks clumsy and heavy; had on when he went away, a dark snuff coloured broadcloth coat lined with green, and apple-tree buttons, nankeen jacket and breeches, thread stockings, and calf-skin shoes; also took with him, one pair of cotton stockings and a pair of old shoes: He has long black hair tied behind, marked with the small-pox, talks a little on the broague, can speak French, and is very apt to talk about France, &c. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS if taken up in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JARED IRWIN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour or carry off said servant at their peril.

July 3, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yesterday, a servant lad named THOMAS CLARK, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a swarthy complexion, dark brown hair, very slow of speech, he is by trade a tanner and currier. Had on and took with him, two coattees, one brown turned up with buff, the other of a dark cloth colour, two check shirts, a flowered neck handkerchief, a blue and white striped Damascus jacket, a dove coloured ditto, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of blue and white spotted silk and worsted stockings, an old beaver hat, a pair of new black-grain shoes and pumps, a pair of new Russia linen trowsers.

It is thought he is gone towards Stantown, Botetourt county, in Virginia. Whoever brings home said servant to WILLIAM COATS, in the Northern Liberties, shall have the above reward.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or take him off.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 10th inst. (June) from the subscriber, living in Birmingham Township, Chester County, a servant man named JONATHAN ALLEN, born in Scotland, about twenty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a little stoop shouldered, full smooth face, short brown curled hair, a large scar on his upper lip, a cast with his right eye when he talketh, is a middling good scholar and hath some Latin; had on and took with him, two flax shirts, one new and not whitened, the other old and pretty much patched, a half worn fur hat, a rough cloth coatee not lined, two pair of tow trowsers, strong shoes newly soaled and tied with strings. Whoever takes up said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAM DARLINGTON.

N. B. It is thought he intends for Philadelphia: All masters of vessels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

July 2, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, an Irish servant man named PATRICK MULLIGAN, about twenty-seven years of age, pock marked, about five feet nine inches high, dark short hair, a taylor by trade, and is excessive fond of strong drink; had on and took with him when he went away, a light coloured bearskin coat, blue jacket, new shoes, thread stockings, and a small hat. Whoever apprehends said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ANTHONY TAYLOR.

N. B. It is probable he will change his name.

June 7, 1775.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living near Queen's Town, three servant men; one named WILLIAM LANDAW, by trade a blacksmith, about five feet ten inches high, a well set fellow; had on a blue Bath coat lined with green, and pair of dirty buckskin breeches. Another named JAMES YOE, by trade a carpenter, about five feet four inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, is very remarkable for a number of warts on each hand; had on a light coloured cloth coat, and corduroy breeches. The other named THOMAS BIGGS, by trade a silversmith, about five feet five inches high; had on dark coloured cloaths, and a pair of oznabrugs trowsers. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that their masters may get them again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each man, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FORD,
JOHN ENGLAND,
JAMES BRUFF.

By the ship CHALKLEY, *Captain* SPAIN, *arrived here from* BRISTOL, *we have the following advices.*

MARSEILLES, *May* 4.

THE laſt letters from Algiers adviſe, that the Dey had received intelligence by an expreſs who arrived on board of a fiſhing boat, that he ought to be on his guard, and prepare to defend himſelf, as the King of Spain had fitted out a ſtrong fleet of ſhips of war, and a number of tranſports; that it was moreover ſaid, that the conditions of the peace between the Emperor of Morocco and his Catholic Majeſty were, that the firſt ſhould make war on the Algerines by land, whilſt Spain ſhould attack them by ſea. Theſe letters add that the Dey could not forbear laughing when he read the letter of advice brought by the abovementioned expreſs; but that he anſwered with great compoſure, that he was prepared at all events, and was very impatient to ſee the Spaniſh fleet; and that as to the reports reſpecting the hoſtile intentions of the Emperor of Morocco, he had a formidable army on the frontiers, commanded by the Bey of the Weſt ſufficient, not only to make head againſt him, but even to conquer half his empire.

Conſtantinople, April 18. On Thurſday the Captain Baſhaw took leave of the Grand Signor at his Kioſk upon the canal; he was cloathed with a Pelice as uſual, and afterwards entertained the Vizir and Mufti, and all their attendants. It is thought he will depart for the Archipelago in ten days; he takes with him ten large ſhips of the line, five frigates, and ſome galleys.

Mantua, May 5. They write from Spain, that the King will not make peace with the Emperor of Morocco but on the following conditions: 1. That he ſhall pay four millions of pieces of eight, by way of indemnification for the expences and loſſes occaſioned by the rupture. 2. That he ſhall reſtore 24 Spaniards that were taken priſoners. 3. That he ſhall grant an extent of land of four leagues, round the places which Spain poſſeſſes in Africa. 4. That he ſhall cede the port of Tetuan and the iſland of Mogador to Spain.

Vienna, May 7. It is ſaid that two camps of 10,000 men each are to be formed in Auguſt next; one in Galicia and the other on the frontiers of Moldavia.

Vienna, May 10. Expreſſes arrive twice a week at Schonbrun from the Emperor. The laſt advices from Croatia ſay, that his imperial Majeſty continues his journey in perfect health, that his preſence diffuſes joy wherever he paſſes, and that he was purſuing his journey to Verginmoſcz, in the county of Carlſtadt.

LONDON, *May* 25.

Preſs warrants were on Saturday ſent to all the out ports, for impreſſing ſeamen into his Majeſty's ſervice.

An American officer appeared at the maſquerade the other night, *tarred and feathered*, juſt as he is repreſented in the print-ſhops, to the no ſmall diverſion of the company.

May 29. The intentions of Lord Effingham to reſign his commiſſion, ſhould the regiment in which he ſerved, be ordered for America, were ſome time ſince annouaced in this paper. The regiment having received orders to embark for America, hath occaſioned an event to take place which every friend to virtue and to merit muſt cordially deplore. Lord Effingham has reſigned his commiſſion into the hands of his Majeſty, becauſe he could not retain it conſiſtent with thoſe principles of honour and of integrity which alone give dignity to coronets, and emblazon nobility. That Lord Effingham was a good ſoldier, there can be no ſort of doubt, for he is—— a virtuous citizen. That he lives in times when the duties of his profeſſion are incompatible with the dictates of patriotiſm, is a misfortune his country moſt ſincerely lament. But, this in return ſhould be conſidered, that if Lord Effingham ſacrifices all thoſe pleaſing proſpects, to indulge in which he had ſo fair a claim, he makes the ſacrifice at the altar of public Liberty, and receives Heaven's ſignet of approbation—the internal teſtimony of conſcientious rectitude.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

His Grace of Mancheſter moved to have the "MEMORIAL" from New-York, which tended to a reconciliation with the Colonies, read.

An amendment was propoſed with a deſign to have the Memorial rejected.

In the courſe of the debate Lord Effingham thus delivered his ſentiments.

LORD EFFINGHAM's SPEECH.

MY LORDS,

"The turn which this debate has taken, makes it unneceſſary for me to remark on any thing which in the courſe of it has fallen from any noble Lord; but as I wiſh to call your Lordſhips attention rather to the ſubject, than to the form and manner of the paper offered to you, I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed, if I treat the latter as trifling, when put in competition with the ſalutary or dreadful effects of admitting or rejecting the means now in your hands, of reſtoring harmony to this diſtracted empire. What may be the fate of the Amendment propoſed, I know not; but I fear it is too eaſily to be gueſſed, from the complexion of the Houſe, what will be that of the Memorial.

"If any thing, my Lords, can add to the reluctance with which I at any time trouble your Lordſhips, it is a conſciouſneſs of my own inability to treat this ſubject as it ought to be treated. Indeed the importance of it is ſuch, as would deter me from entering into it at all, did I not think that in the precarious ſituation in which this country ſtands at preſent, it is the duty of every man to avow his principles and ſentiments with firmneſs and integrity. The indulgence which I have before experienced, encourages me to expect again from your candour, that attention, which I have not, like many among your Lordſhips, the abilities to command.

"I confeſs I wiſh to avoid the diſcuſſion of our right to ſuch a power as we are contending for; that is to ſay, a power of taxing a ſet of ſubjects who are not repreſented among us, and who have full power to tax themſelves in the ordinary and conſtitutional manner. Was any particular province, among the Americans, to refuſe grants of money in proportion to others, or to commit any act in abuſe of their charters, I think that ſupreme controuling power, which the province in queſtion allows in its full extent, would give us the charge, *ne quid detrimenti, Republica capiat*. And in that caſe, my Lords, almoſt the whole empire would be united againſt the wrong-headed few, who would be ſoon brought to reaſon. But I am ſatisfied, that without ſuch neceſſity, we have no more right to exerciſe the power of taxation in that country, than a Roman Dictator had to begin his office with a declaration, that his power ſhould be perpetual, and was neceſſary in the ordinary buſineſs of government. Therefore, my Lords, whatever has been done by the Americans, I muſt deem it the mere conſequence of it our unjuſt demands. They have come to you with fair argument, you have refuſed to hear them; they make the moſt reſpectful remonſtrances, you anſwer them with pains and penalties; they know they ought to be free, you tell them they ſhall be ſlaves. Is it then a wonder if they ſay in deſpair, "*for the ſhort remainder of our lives* WE *will be* FREE!"—Is there any among your Lordſhips, who in a ſituation ſimilar to that which I have deſcribed, would not reſolve the ſame? if there could be ſuch a one, I am ſure he ought not to be here.

"To bring the hiſtory down to the preſent ſcene. Here are two armies in preſence of each other; armies of brothers and countrymen; each dreading the event, yet each feeling, that it is in the power of the moſt trifling accident, a private diſpute, a drunken fray in any public houſe in Boſton; in ſhort, a nothing, to cauſe the ſword to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the horrors of blood, flames and parricide.

"In this dreadful moment, a ſet of men more wiſe and moderate than the reſt, exert themſelves to bring us all to reaſon. They ſtate their claims and their grievances; nay, if any thing can be proved by law and hiſtory, they prove them.—They propoſe oblivion, they make the firſt conceſſions;—we treat them with contempt, we prefer poverty, blood, and ſervitude, to wealth, happineſs and liberty.

"My Lord, I ſhould think myſelf guilty of offering an inſult to your Lordſhips, if I preſumed to ſuppoſe there was any amongſt you who could think of what was expedient, when once it appeared what was juſt.

"I might otherwiſe have adverted to the very formidable armament preparing by Spain; but as that argument ought to have no conſideration with your Lordſhips, I ſhall not ſuppoſe it would have any, and for that reaſon will entirely reject it.

"What weight theſe few obſervations may have, I don't know; but the candour your Lordſhips have indulged me with, requires a confeſſion on my part, which may ſtill leſſen that weight. I muſt own I am not perſonally diſintereſted.

"Ever ſince I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my higheſt has been to ſerve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to ſee this country ſo ſituated as to make that profeſſion incompatible with my duty as a citizen.

"That period is, in my opinion, arrived; and I have thought myſelf bound to relinquiſh the hopes I formed, by a reſignation, which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt, of enſlaving my country, and embruing my hands in the blood of her ſons.

"When the duties of a ſoldier and a citizen become inconſiſtent, I ſhall always think myſelf obliged to ſink the character of the ſoldier in that of the citizen, till ſuch time as thoſe duties ſhall again, by the malice of our real enemies, become united.

"It is no ſmall ſacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profeſſion; but it is a much greater, when a predileCtion, ſtrengthened by habit, has given him ſo ſtrong an attachment to his profeſſion as I feel. I have, however, this one conſolation, that by making that ſacrifice, I at leaſt give to my country an unequivocal proof of the ſincerity of my principles."

The following noble Lords *voted for* delivering *their ſe low-ſubjects in* Canada, *from* Popery *and* Slavery, *by a* Repeal *of the* Quebec-Act.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter, Cumberland.—*Dukes of* Richmond, Mancheſter.—*Marquis of* Rockingham.—*Earls of* Abingdon, Scarborough, Stanhope, Cholmondeley, Fitzwilliam, Effingham, Radnor, Spencer.—*Biſhop of* Exeter.—*Lords* Craven, Ponſonby, Ravenſworth, Archer, Wycombe, Beaulieu, Camden.

The following Lords *voted by* Proxy.

Dukes of Devonſhire, Portland.—*Earls of* Stamford, Tankerville.—*Viſcount* Torrington.—*Biſhop of* St. Aſaph.—*Lord* King.

The French, we are aſſured, have actually ſent nine ſhips of war to Newfoundland this ſeaſon.

They write from Berlin, that the King of Pruſſia has compleated all his regiments, under pretence of a general review, and that they conſiſt of 150,000 choice troops.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 26.

"Yeſterday Admiral Duff hoiſted his flag on board the Romney man of war at Spithead, to take the command of the Newfoundland ſtation."

What muſt the ſurrounding nations think of a Prince, who could not only ſuffer, but be well pleaſed with one of his upper ſervants for ſaying, in an auguſt aſſembly, that the inhabitants of a third part of his dominions were *cowardly poltroons*.

May 30. On Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, Capt. Darby, of the ——, from New-York, arrived expreſs from Southampton, where he left his ſhip, and has brought papers dated the 25th of April laſt, which mention an engagement having happened on the 19th of the ſame month with the Boſtonians, who killed and wounded 160 of the regulars; and 60 of the Boſtonians were killed and wounded, amongſt whom was the leading Captain.

The following is the ſubſtance of the account of the before-mentioned affair, which is handed about at Lloyd's and Garraway's.

"General Gage having heard that the inſurgents were drawing ſome cannon a few miles from Boſton, he diſpatched an officer with ſome troops, to demand them to be delivered up, which the inſurgents refuſed to comply with.—A ſecond meſſage was ſent, when the officer informed them, that he muſt obey his orders, which were, in caſe of refuſal to ſurrender them, that he muſt fire on thoſe that ſurrounded them, but which he hoped they would prevent, by relinquiſhing them. This they abſolutely refuſed to do; on which the troops fired on them and killed about 60. On this the country aroſe, and aſſiſted the inſurgents to load the cannon, and they were directly fired upon General Gage's troops, which did great execution, near 100 being killed, and 60 wounded. The noiſe of the cannon alarmed General Gage, who immediately ſent Lord Percy, with a larger party of troops, to enquire into the matter. When his Lordſhip came to the place, he heard the officer's account of the diſpute, and then returned back with the troops to General Gage's intrenchments, as he did not find any authority he had to proceed further in it."

The French have this minute no leſs than 22 battalions of infantry, and 12 ſquadrons of horſe, amounting in the whole to 17,000 men, within a day's march of Dunkirk.

Teuſday, May the 30th, 1775. As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem, touching an engagement between the King's troops and the provincials in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, may ariſe from a paragraph in the Gazette of this evening, I deſire to inform all thoſe who wiſh to ſee the original affidavits which confirm that account, that they are depoſited at the Manſion-houſe, with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for their inſpection.

ARTHUR LEE,
Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

By the moſt authentic intelligence we have been able to collect, the following is the true ſtate of the French troops at preſent within 41 hours march of Dunkirk. In the town 4 battalions, at Gravelines 2, at Calais 4, at Liſle 12, at Valenciennes 4, at Queſnoy 6, at St. Omer's 4, amounting in the whole to 32 battalions, at 750 men, or 24,000; beſides 12 ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons, equal in number very nearly to ſo many regiments of Engliſh cavalry, according to the preſent eſtabliſhment.

Two men of war and three tranſports, with two regiments of ſoldiers, are ordered to ſail immediately for Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 27.

"Early this morning orders came down here for ſix ſhips of the line to be fitted for ſea as ſoon as poſſible; and in order to man them, houſes of rendezvous are opened and good encouragement given for men to enter into his Majeſty's ſervice."

Advice is arrived at the Secretary of State's office, of the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet through the Streights of Gibraltar.

Four more regiments, we hear, will be ordered forthwith to America, and a part of the militia are to be embodied.

The Spaniſh ſhips of force now ready to proceed to ſea, or fitting out, amount to 34, 27 of which are of the line, beſides 30 frigates.

Gibraltar is now put into that ſtate of defence, as if a ſiege was hourly expected; and though government affects to diſregard the Spaniſh armament, yet 500 ſoldiers have been ſmuggled out to reinforce the garriſon.

On Sunday afternoon died, at his houſe near Croydon, after two years illneſs, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; Some time ago he reſigned his gown as Alderman of the Ward of Vintry.

May 31. The regiments of foot on duty in Ireland will be augmented fifteen men per company, in order to replace the troops that are ſent to America, that the ſtipulated number of forces may remain in Ireland.

The Provincials, who attacked General Gage's convoy of proviſions, were headed and commanded by a diſſenting clergyman. A man who has hitherto been extremely moderate; but thoſe who were formerly moderate are now as much exaſperated as the moſt violent and inveterate.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Somerſet man of war.

"You will no doubt receive by the ſame veſſel which brings this, an account of the late moſt lamentable diſturbance at Lexington. To the liſt of the killed you may add Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who commanded the detachment which was firſt ſent by General Gage to ſeize and ſpike up the cannon. Lord Percy very narrowly eſcaped being taken by the Provincials. Our ſhips as well as the Lively and two ſloops, are at preſent ſtationed to prevent a conjunction of the troops from any of the detachments which are aſſembled at Bellingham and Tath rivers, as they muſt march along the road which is commanded by our cannon. A number of caravans from Quebec have lately arrived, which have brought the Americans cloathing for an army of 30,000 men; there whole number, I can aſſure you, is 40,000 at leaſt, even by our accounts, and they are ſaid to be more numerous. Our ſituation is daily more irkſome; our proviſions which we brought from Europe are expended, and the ſupplies here are irregular, I have faſted ſeveral hours now I am writing this; neither our ſeamen or ſoldiers enter heartily on the ſervice. Our marines are almoſt always in arms, and of the whole which left the ſhip on the above ſervice, eighteen deſerted."

June 1. Four more regiments of foot and two of Highlanders are ordered for America.

The Governor of the Havannah we hear has orders to oblige the Engliſh inhabitants of the iſland of Cuba, to leave it immediately.

The miniſterial tools yeſterday talked loudly in the city, that it was the intention of the miniſtry to proſcribe and proclaim as traitors thoſe men in this country, who have aſſiſted the Americans by ſubſcription or otherwiſe, or ſhall preſume in future to aid them in any way whatever. An Engliſhman who writes this paragraph, and heard their empty menaces, calls upon the tools of government to put their threats into immediate execution; for the inſtant that ſuch an attempt is made, himſelf and thouſands of determined Engliſhmen, are reſolved to make the experiment.

From the King's troops having firſt fired on the Americans, and thus deſignedly commenced hoſtilities, there is every apparent reaſon to conclude, that the private inſtructions to the troops are to ſhed blood enough.

To men of thought there is nothing ſurpriſing in the late American maſſacre. It was long ſince foretold by the Lords Chatham and Camden. It was very lately intimated by Lord Effingham, who reſigned his commiſſion, becauſe he foreſaw that American blood would be unjuſtly ſhed. The Commons alſo, by the mouth of their Speaker, teſtified their expectation, that the ſword would be drawn, and they promiſed, *moſt chearfully*, to lend every aſſiſtance in their power to give it an EDGE.

There is a report induſtriouſly propagated by the creatures of adminiſtration, that the people here who have aſſiſted and cheriſhed the rebels in America, are ſpeedily to be called to an account for their treaſon, as their money has been applied in purchaſing ammunition for the American traitors; and executions and forfeitures are the common topic of the Scottiſh and the Engliſh tories; but there is no terror in their threats!—Impeachments, axes, blocks and halters, are juſtly retorted upon theſe raſcally minions of power, by every honeſt whig and indignant Engliſhman.

Advice is received of the Sukey, by which ſhip government expect a packet from Boſton, being ſafe arrived at Cork, in Ireland, ten days ago.

The guard-ſhips at Portſmouth and Spithead are now manned with their full complement of ſeamen and marines, by order of the board of Admiralty.

On Tueſday night an expreſs arrived at Lord Dartmouth's houſe in St. James's ſquare, which was immediately ſent to his Lordſhip at Blackheath. His Lordſhip ſent it expreſs to Kew, and yeſterday it was laid before the Cabinet at St. James's, his Majeſty being preſent.

Yeſterday his Excellency Prince Maſſerano had a private audience of his Majeſty at St. James's for near three quarters of an hour, and delivered his letters of credence.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Ramilies of 74 guns, and the Ardent of 64, are now fitting out at Chatham to join the fleet at Spithead.

The public are requeſted to attend one moment to the conduct of Miniſtry, and they will forever deteſt their duplicity. A maſſacre is attempted by the King's mercenaries in America, the peaceable inhabitants of the town of Concord are wantonly fired on, and many are inhumanly murdered. Miniſtry, unable to conteſt the proofs adduced in confirmation of this infamous tranſaction cauſe the following paragraph to be inſerted in the Gazette.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, May 30.

A report having been ſpread, and an account having been printed and publiſhed, of a ſkirmiſh between ſome of the people in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and a detachment of his Majeſty's troops; it is proper to inform the public, that no advices have as yet been received in the American department of any ſuch event.

There is reaſon to believe that there are diſpatches from General Gage on board the Sukey, Capt. Brown, which, though ſhe ſailed four days before the veſſel that brought the printed account, is not yet arrived.

The following are ſaid to be ſome of the reſolutions adopted by the Provincial army in America.

"To treat the mercenaries, who may be taken priſoners, with every indulgent ſpecies of tenderneſs, but in caſe any of the Provincials ſhould be put to death, then to hang man for man.

"To be as ſparing as poſſible of blood, and never diſcharge the firſt fire unleſs in open action.

"To commit no ſort of depredations, but on no account whatever to permit the mercenaries to be furniſhed with freſh proviſions.

"In caſe rewards ſhall be offered to thoſe who deſert from the Provincial army, to offer equal rewards to every private ſoldier who ſhall abandon the mercenaries, and go over to the Provincials.

"To maintain an exactitude of diſcipline; but, in their firings, to let their manœuvres be few, and their evolutions as ſimple as poſſible.

"And, laſtly, having taken the field, never to quit it until, by the bleſſing of Providence on their arms, they ſhall have obtained an ample reſtitution of their rights ſecured to them on ſome better tenure than the faith of Kings, or the omnipotence of an Engliſh ſenate."

It is currently reported at the weſt end of the town, that General Gage is on his way home without leave, and that two thirds of his troops are cut off by the Americans.

Two clean frigates, viz. one at Portſmouth, and the other at Plymouth, are ordered always to be in conſtant readineſs to carry diſpatches to and from America.

The Americans, we are aſſured have lately had a large ſupply of warlike ſtores of every kind from four Dutch ſhips, which arrived at Salem under convoy of two Spaniſh men of war.

It is aſſerted that a noble Lord, who preſides at a certain great board, has delivered in his opinion that hoſtilities will commence between England and two neighbouring powers in leſs than three months, and that the putting our navy on a reſpectable footing will be the moſt eligible ſtep that can be taken.

The report of an intended change in the miniſtry is revived, and ſome circumſtances are mentioned, which make it ſeem not to be wholly deſtitute of foundation.

It is ſaid, that an ingenious gentleman, well verſed in financiering, is drawing up a ſcheme for improving the exciſe, ſo as to make it produce 250,000l. per annum more than it does at preſent.

By the last accounts from Madrid we learn, that his Catholic Majesty has ordered all his subjects on the sea coasts to be numbered, and that every fifth man is to be employed in manning his ships of war.

The King of Spain has just made a promotion of one hundred and thirty officers in his marine.

A private letter from Franckfort says, that an eminent merchant has lately disappeared, with bills and notes to the value of 250,000 German crowns.

Orders have been transmitted from Holland to Batavia, to recal all Dutch officers and subjects from the service of the several princes in the East-Indies, on pain of being traitors, and having their effects seized.

General Putnam, who commanded the Connecticut troops, is a veteran soldier of great experience. He served during the whole of the last war against the French. He was wounded fifteen different times in the service of his country. He was once taken prisoner by the Indians, who first scalped, then tied him to a tree, and were about to make a stroke at his head, which would have put an end to his existence, when a French officer happening at the instant to pass by and saved his life. Such a man is every way qualified to command a set of virtuous Provincials. General Gage, with a mercenary handful of troops, will stand an excellent chance against such a man as Putnam, who abounds in bravery, good sense, patriotism and honor.

After the late defeat of the King's troops, Gen. Ward sent a messenger to Gen. Gage, informing him, "That the wounded prisoners were taken every possible care of; that they were attended by the most skilful surgeons, and that if Gen. Gage, chose to have any surgeons of his own appointment to attend them, he was at liberty to nominate them, and they should be permitted to give their attendance." This proves that humanity is ever the inseparable attendant on true bravery.

The ministerial tools are regretting, that 20,000 Swiss were not sent over to cut the throats of our fellow subjects in America, in conjunction with the Negroes who were to be emancipated to slaughter their masters. This scheme is imputed to Sir William Draper. That gallant officer ought to disclaim an imputation, which would only become a butcher, not an English soldier.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) July 7.*

We are informed that Governor Martin of North-Carolina, issued a proclamation, dated Fort Johnston, June 15, "tending to persuade, seduce and intimidate the good people of that province from taking measures to preserve those rights and that liberty, to which, as subjects of a British King, they have the most undoubted claim; and that "the committees of the counties of New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Dublin, and Orslow, in order to prevent the pernicious influence of the said proclamation, have unanimously resolved, That, in their opinion, his Excellency Josiah Martin, Esq; hath, by the said proclamation, and by the whole tenor of his conduct since the unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies, discovered himself to be an enemy to the happiness of that colony in particular, and to the freedom, rights and privileges of America in general."

PORTSMOUTH, *July 4.*

A letter from one of the West-India islands, to a Gentleman in Newbury Port, has the following paragraph.

A vessel in 30 days from England, informs us, that there has been the largest MOB in London, that ever was known, who surrounded the Parliament house, and demanded an immediate repeal of all the American acts, or they would pull down the house, on which Lord North looked out of the window, and said, if they would disperse, no more troops should embark, till they heard from Boston again.

PROVIDENCE, *July 15.*

The following is said to be an exact return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the American army in the action of June 17, at Charlestown, viz.

Regiments.		*Kil. and Mis.*	*Wound.*
Col. Stark's, Read's } New-Hampsh.		15	45
Gen. Ward's	Massachusetts	1	5
Col. Scammond's			2
Bridge's		15	29
Gerrish's		3	2
Prescott's		42	28
Whitcomb's		5	8
Fry's		15	31
Brewer's		7	11
Nixon's		3	10
Little's		7	23
Woodbridge's		1	5
Gardner's		6	7
Doolittle's			9
Gridley's			4
Gen. Putnam's, Capt. Coit's Com. Chester's	Connecticut	15	30
		135	250
About 30 of the missing since returned			30
			220
			135
Total of the killed, missing and wounded			355

CAMBRIDGE, *July 21.*

A Gentleman has favoured us with the following account of the Declaration being read upon Prospect Hill.

"Last Tuesday morning, according to orders issued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command assembled on Prospect Hill, when the declaration of the Continental Congress was read, after which an animated and pathetic address to the army was made by the Reverend Mr. Leonard, chaplain to General Putman's regiment and succeeded by a pertinent prayer; when General Putman gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud amen by three cheers; upon which a cannon was fired from the fort and the standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN—and on the other side, QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and to the universal acceptance of all present.—And the PHILISTINES on Bunker's hill heard the shout of the ISRAELITES, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array."

NEW-YORK, *July 24.*

Last Thursday, agreeable to the recommendation of the Delegates in the Honourable Continental Congress was observed with the utmost solemnity, by fasting, abstinence and devotion; in all the churches were large congregations, and excellent discourses delivered from the several pulpits, expressive of the truly calamitous situation of this unhappy continent.

Friday night last arrived here a sloop from Bermuda: by letters from thence we learn that the inhabitants of that island are greatly alarmed at the present situation of publick affairs, being under the most dismal apprehensions of starving; to prevent which, they have passed a law, that no provisions should be sent off the island at any rate whatsoever and were about dispatching a vessel to Philadelphia, to request the Honourable the Continental Congress to take their case into their most serious consideration.

July 27. Yesterday an express passed through this city on his way to the Congress at Philadelphia we hear part of the advices he carried were, that Capt. Darby, sent with provincial dispatches from Salem, after the battle of Lexington, was returned there again from England, where he stayed six days, General Gage's dispatch vessel had not arrived when he left England.—That a few days ago a party of provincials had burnt the Boston light-house, having first secured the oyl found in it, taken up a number of stakes, placed to direct passing vessels, carried off a large stock of cattle, and destroyed a considerable quantity of hay.

Capt. George M'Aroy came passenger in the brig Franklin, from St. Eustatia, in 14 days, which vessel he left at Sandy-hook yesterday morning, relates, That two days before they sailed, a New-England sloop arrived in that road, who was in company with a Bermuda vessel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a ship bound from London to Jamaica, 18 days out, who informed them that there was a great disturbance in England, that Lord North had fled to France—The Parliament house pulled down, by the populace, and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor Johnston, headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the last Parliament.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

"Capt. Darby arrived in England in 27 days from Salem. The accounts he carried of the battle were published, Lord North was thunderstruck at the sight——Lord Dartmouth sent for Capt. Darby, with impatience to see him, but he was advised not to put himself in their power. The people were much surprized at the account, the merchants distressed on account of their property—Parliament had been but two days prorogued, and it was expected would be called again soon—every thing in a great ferment—administration had given out that New-York had deserted the other Colonies, which report Capt. Darby could not contradict—and that a general disunion would take place—for this report the conduct of your ——— Assembly gave too much ground. Capt. Darby's vessel plied on and off for him and never went into any harbour, nor was it known in what part of England he landed. General Gage's dispatch vessel sailed for England 4 days before Capt. Darby."

Instructions for the Officers of the several regiments of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY FORCES, *who are immediately to go upon the recruiting service.*

YOU are not to enlist any deserter from the Ministerial army, nor any stroller, negro, or vagabond, or person suspected of being an enemy to the liberty of America, nor any under eighteen years of age.

As the cause is the best that can engage men of courage and principle to take up arms; so it is expected that none but such will be accepted by the recruiting officer: The pay, provision, &c. being so ample, it is not doubted but the officers sent upon this service, will without delay compleat their respective corps, and march the men forthwith to camp.

You are not to enlist any person who is not an American born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident in this country.

The persons you enlist must be provided with good and compleat arms.

Given at the head quarters at Cambridge, this 10th day of July, 1775.

HORATIO GATES, Adjut. Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 31.*

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday a large detachment from the camp at Harlaem, near New-York, consisting of about 1000 men, under the command of Colonel Waterbury, marched for Albany. It is said they are intended as a reinforcement of Ticonderoga, where Major General Schuyler commands.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 26.

"The following is copied from one of the Carolina papers, under the London head.

LONDON, *May* 30, 1775.

"Yesterday stocks fell one and an half per cent. on account of the news of the engagement between the King's troops and the Provincials, at Lexington.

"The account published in the Bristol papers, of June 1, is the same as that brought by Captain Allen from Salem.—In the same papers notice is given from the Secretary of State's office, that no advices had been received from the American department of any such event, but that a vessel, with dispatches from General Gage, was daily expected. It is said that Lord North, when he received the news that the Provincials had defeated General Gage's troops, he was struck with astonishment, turned pale, and did not utter a syllable for some minutes. All further discussions of American and British rights, founded in justice, is now at an end. The appeal has been made, by our troops beginning the late affray, to God, but God and American virtue seem to have declared against our pretensions."

"Yesterday afternoon several Jersey boats were brought to by the Asia's boats, who required them to return back again: At five o'clock a signal was thrown out for the boats to return to the ship, after which many came to the wharves without being visited."

His Excellency Governor Martin has prorogued the Assembly of North-Carolina to the 12th day of September next.

On Friday the 21st instant, departed this life, in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, after a painful illness of about six weeks, the Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN CHESNUT, pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Woodbury and Timber Creek: And on the day following his remains, attended by a respectable number of the inhabitants of those parts of every denomination, were interred in the Presbyterian Church at Timber Creek; on which occasion a sermon suitable to the mournful solemnity, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. JAMES SPROAT, from Phil. i. 21.

Of Mr. CHESNUT it may with the greatest justice be said, he was a Gentleman of great integrity, and undissembled piety; a very considerable divine; a faithful, judicious, experimental preacher of the gospel of Christ; and possessed of truly patriotic sentiments in his country's cause, a specimen of which appears in his having, among other legacies, bequeated the sum of 25l. to the supply of the distressed poor of Boston.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *Philadelphia, July 28.*

WHEREAS the Continental Congress have, by their resolves of the 18th instant, recommended, that all officers above the rank of a Captain, be appointed by their respective Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety, appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions. The Committee of Safety, appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania do, therefore, request the Committees of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and of the several counties in this province, to make a return to the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia, of all officers of the Military Association, in order that commissions may be made out for them, agreeable to the above Resolve of the Continental Congress.

And the several Committees are further requested to make return to the Committee of Safety, of the number of the Associators, and also of the Non-associators within their districts.

Signed by Order of the Committee,
B. FRANKLIN, President.
A true Copy from the Minutes,
W. GOVETT, Clerk.

WHEREAS the officers of the Military Association for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, have settled the pay of the following persons employed by them, at the rates hereafter mentioned. An Adjutant to receive 7s. 6d. per day; a Serjeant Major 30s. per week; a Drummer 20s. per week; a Fife Major 25s. per week; and a Fifer 20s. per week: And as extravagant demands have been made by some of the persons employed in the forementioned capacities, and threats made use of in case of non-compliance with their demands that they would leave their present employ, and go into the service of other associators in this or the neighbouring provinces, the foregoing regulation is published for the information of officers who are not of this corps; and it is earnestly requested that no officers employ any of the persons, acting in the foregoing capacities in this city and liberties, without their producing a discharge from the officer of officers under whom they now do duty.

Philadelphia, July 27. *Published by Order,* RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Bristol.
Ship Rebecca, J. Hazlewood, London.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Newry.
Brig Nancy, S. Phillips, Jamaica.
Sch. Peace, R. O'Neal, St. Eustatia.
Brig Susanna, W. Nicholls, St. Christophers.
Sloop Betsy, J. Young, Jamaica.
Sloop Friendship, A. Adderley, New-Providence.
Brig Friendship, F. Illingworth, Jamaica.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Grenadoes.
Sch. Little Polly, W. Paul, Martinico.
Brig Essex, M. Hodge, Guadaloupe.
Brig Betsy, J. Douglass, Jamaica.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Brig Greyhound, W. Stephens, St. Christophers.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY early yesterday morning from the Subscriber, an English servant Man, named GEORGE FIELD, about 26 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a thin pale visage, a heavy down cast look, and his own hair of a black colour tied behind: He took with him a good suit of brown fustian with white metal buttons, three linen shirts half worn, one pair of leather breeches, and one pair of buff knit ditto, two pair of brown thread stockings, and an old fustian coat and waistcoat, with new soled shoes, pinchbeck buckles, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever secures the said servant, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES LOGAN.

N. B. He went away with a servant belonging to Sharp Delany, advertised in this paper.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 30th of July, *a Dutch servant lad, named* JOHN MICHAEL KIRCHBAURN, *about eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, wore his own hair, a dark brown, of a yellow countenance, and his eyes a light grey. He speaks English very well for the time he has been in the country, being imported by Messrs. Fishers in September 1773: Took with him four white linen shirts, two quite new, the others almost so, a pair of blue striped trowsers, a round hat, a pair of new shoes, sundry other articles unknown. It is imagined from many circumstances, he will try to get on board a man of war, either in Delaware or New-York. Any person securing said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by*

SHARP DELANY.

N. B, He went away with a servant of Mr. James Logan's, *advertised in this paper.*

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF,
MANUFACTURER OF WIRE,
In Fourth-street, opposite the Lutheran Church, and at the corner of Apple tree Alley,

INFORMS the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he proposes to manufacture and sell all kinds of WIRE, BRASS, IRON and SILVER, and draw it to any size, fit for any use whatsoever from the first rough Brass and Iron. And as he hath, at his own private expence, already furnished himself with proper tools and implements to carry on the said business with WATER WORKS, he hopes to meet with due encouragement, especially as it is the first of its kind attempted in America. All favours will be acknowledged by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF.

N. B. The said NAFF, on application, can make all kinds of COMMON PINS, HAIR PINS, COTTON CARDS, and HOOKS and EYES, as good and as cheap as can be imported from Europe. †

PATRICK WRIGHT,
CONFECTIONER,
Next door to Mr. Dunlap's Printing office,

MAKES and sells all kinds of CONFECTIONS, viz. fine caraway comfits, almond ditto, sugar plumbs, bandstrings, corianders, almond chips, barley sugar, white sugar candie, brown sugar candie, citron peel, raisins, red currant jelly, black currant jelly, preserved cherries, preserved raspberry jams, marmalade.—BISKETS, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biskets drop, sponge biskets, Queen cake, ratafia drops, Savoy biskets, Tunbridge water cakes, Shrewsbury cakes, mancue biskets, almond rochie, royal hearts, fine ginger cakes, torrong biskets, orange and lemon chips, collaring and potting of all kinds, calves feet jelly, hartshorn jelly, capillaire.

N B. The above mentioned Biskets and Cakes to be had at an hour's warning: Also all kinds of Pastry done in the best manner and upon the shortest notice.—They have also for sale, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Nutmegs, Pepper and Allspice. ‡

TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES DERKINDEREN,
In Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia,

WOOL COMBS, two sorts of 2 and 3 pitch'd with broaches; a quantity of single and double flint decanters; wine glasses; tumblers; castors; very good lamp oyl; cod fish, herrings and mackarel.

I now again request the Public not to purchase any West Jersey rights of the Council of Proprietors which they hold under William and Ann Knight, the heirs of Thomas Davis, of Bandon, deceased, their title being altogether precarious, and solely depending on the life of W. Knight, who is now an aged and infirm man, and must immediately after his decease revert back again to his heirs, many of whom are now living. As this shadow of a title, which the Council of Proprietors presume to hold one seventh of a property under, was obtained from me by persuasion and cunningly outwitting me, I request, if any innocent person has purchased any part of those rights from the Council, that they will forbear to lay them in any part of the Western Division, or cut timber from such locations on any pretence whatsoever, as they may depend on disagreeable consequences from such a proceeding.

§ JAMES DERKINDEREN.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, three doors above Black-horse Alley, continues to dispose of the following curious collection of Goods, viz.

ELEGANT cutteau de chases mounted in silver; sword belts with and without swivels; swivels with or without chains, which is much the best method to hang swords or cutteau de chases; a very elegant pardepee to hang a sword to; beautiful guns for gentlemen officers and others; Potter's fifes of the very best kind, made in London, to go with a drum, and very easy to learn; German flutes and hautboys; sword knots; silk purses; table knives and forks; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, which are very useful for gentlemen travelling to the camp; travelling leather tumblers, which fold in a small compass, and are very useful; a large assortment of the best London made penknives, with single and with four blades, with and without cases; best razor metal scissars and other sorts; a beautiful travelling blunderbuss; elegant stone and paste buckles for ladies; gilt and pinchbeck buckles for gentlemen; gilt and stone buckles for ladies; gold and garnet ear rings; gold and garner broaches; plain gold, garnet and hoop rings; a variety of sleeve buttons; silver thimbles; bottle stands; new fashion sugar tongs; set combs and plain tortoise-shell ditto; tobacco boxes; paper, wood, ennamel and tortoise-shell snuff boxes; table bells; japanned ware; best Roman fidle strings; a variety of music of the most approved tunes; blank music books; music in sheets and half sheets; blank and printed visiting and message cards with gilt or plain edges, and of various patterns; cards of history and geography, with or without Morocco cases; pearl and other necklaces; silver plated swan neck spurs, with and without chains; furniture for coffins; London made silver shoe and knee buckles; new invented lamps, which when burning resemble wax candles, and are supported at a quarter of the expence of tallow candles; pump lamps; globe and ball lamps for halls and stair cases, with brass screws or to hang; decanter corks; cork screws of the best quality; scimmetar and other razors in new fashion cases, very convenient for travellers; gun flints; mourning black and blue buckles; steel cock gasts; an assortment of gilt and other canes, with and without swords; watch chains and strings; a very elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemens pocket books in Morocco or velvet, worked with gold and silver, with or without instruments; horse and chair whips; best black lead pencils; ladies hair pins set with marquiset or paste; black hair pins with or without heads; boot garters; tooth brushes; a table organ; steel stay hooks; japan candlesticks; steel and other snuffers with or without stands; watch-makers cards for windows; cards of ladies gilt trinkets; cards of gilt watch keys; brass and steel jacks; billiard balls; dice and boxes; best Dutch wax and wafers; types for marking linen, with colours and directions; the improved patent asses skin for writing on with silver or black lead pencils; smelling bottles, tooth-pick cases; best beaver stitched top gloves; a variety of silk and other stockings; silk waistcoat patterns; a very elegant assortment of pictures and maps, in books or single; a variety of drawing books; a good assortment of colours, in shells or otherwise; best camel hair pencils; India ink; copper-plate copy books, from the earliest attempts to the compleating of the most accomplished penmen; a journey through Europe, or the play of geography, invented by Jefferies for the instructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies; pistol tinder boxes; John Reed's maps of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, with a book of references; gold weights and scales; Keyser's genuine pills; Stoughton's bitters; Maredant's drops, and Scotch pills, with many other useful and ornamental Goods.

GRENADA, *June* 28.

On Monday the 26th inst. his Honour the Commander in Chief, sent the following Message to the Hon. House of Assembly.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I THINK it my duty to require, that the address and minutes of your House, in favour of the rebellious subjects in America, be rescinded. This I hope will be done before any other business is entered upon by your House. I have the honor to be, &c. WILLIAM YOUNG.

St. George's, June 26.

Whereupon it was resolved by the House,

THAT a message be sent to his Honor the Commander in Chief, acknowledging, that an address to his Majesty had passed this House, in consequence of an unanimous resolution for that purpose, that such address was ordered to be engrossed and delivered to the late Speaker for the purpose of presenting the same to the throne, and is no longer considered to be in the power of this House: That such address contained a renewal of the sentiments of this House of their attachment to his Majesty's royal person, family and government, and of their confidence under such auspices, in the conduct of the mother country, towards this colony, that the address also deplored the mischiefs already consequent on the unhappy contest subsisting between Great-Britain and its provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out some of the many evils of which the continuation of such disputes were likely to be productive of to these islands; and imploring his Majesty the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he possessed from the attachment of his servants, and the affection of his subjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends; but contained no principles or expressions tending to encourage or approve rebellion or a rebellious disposition, in any part of his Majesty's extensive dominions; and therefore hoping that his Honor will not consider such an address as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifest on all occasions to his Majesty; and that his Honor will please to allow the continuance of the public business of this colony which requires the immediate attention of the legislature.

After which a message was accordingly sent to his Honor; the following resolutions were proposed, and passed the House unanimously:

THAT this House are no less astonished than alarmed, to find that the exercise of one of the most acknowledged and indisputable rights of the subject, that of petitioning the Sovereign for the redress of evils, which they either feel or may foresee to be unavoidable, should have drawn upon them the displeasure of the Commander in Chief.

That they are at a loss to comprehend upon what principles an address to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the most respectful terms, and breathing nothing but those real sentiments of loyalty with which this House is impressed, should be construed as encouraging a spirit of disaffection or rebellion in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

That the peremptory requisition to rescind the minutes and a very loyal and dutiful address to their Sovereign before the House proceeded on any other business, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, destructive of the right of making the most decent representations of the state of the colony to the Sovereign and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertible right of the House of Representatives, but essential to the welfare and good government of the colony.

That this House cannot but in a particular manner lament that there should be any interruption to their proceedings at a time, when, with the greatest appearance of harmony among themselves and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legislature, they were actually preparing so many useful laws and regulations, which were become materially requisite for the re-establishment of public credit, and for the preservation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, must speedily tend to its total ruin: But this House can never resolve to attain even these desirable ends (were the means of doing so still in their power) by the sacrifice of so essential and inherent a right as that of petitioning their Sovereign for the redress of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreseen.

The same Day his Honor the Commander in Chief, was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary, that the present House of Assembly called for our said island of *Grenada* and the *Grenadines*, should be dissolved: We do therefore think fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation, to publish and declare to our loving subjects, that the said Assembly is dissolved, and be it, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly. Witness our trusty and well-beloved WILLIAM YOUNG, Esquire, our Commander in Chief in and over our Islands of *Grenada*, the *Grenadines*, *Saint Vincent* and *Tobago*, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same. At GRENADA, this 26th Day of June, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Five, and in the Fifteenth year of our reign. WILLIAM YOUNG.

GRENADA: *Duly published this twenty sixth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five.* JOHN PORTEUS, D. Pro. Mar.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

Monday last arrived at York town, from the northward, his Majesty's ship Mercury, of 24 guns, John Macartney, Esq. commander, to relieve the Fowey man of war, Capt. Montague; and yesterday she departed for Boston, with *our good friend* Capt Foy, who is appointed by General Gage to the command of the artilery. [*Have a care Captaint of your Minden laurels; it is ten to one but they get cropp'd by some of the plaguy Yankies!*]

The two Sisters, Capt. Maxwell, is arrived in James river, from London. The Captain says the city of London is filled with lamentable complaints of the suffering poor; that great warlike preparations were making, and vast numbers of seamen entering into the King's service; and that 40 sail of transports were in the channel when he came out, which was about the 16th of May, all bound to Ireland to take in troops for America.

Extract of a Letter from General WASHINGTON, *dated the 20th of June, at Philadelphia, to the independent Companies of* Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Spotsylvania, and Richmond.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am now about to bid adieu to the companies under your respective commands, at least for a while. I have launched into a wide and extensive field, too boundless for my abilities, and far, very far, beyond my experience. I am called, by the unanimous voice of the colonies, to the command of the continental army; an honour I did not aspire to, an honour I was solicitous to avoid, upon a full conviction of my inadequacy to the importance of the service. The partiality of the Congress, however, assisted by a political motive, rendered my reasons unavailing; and I shall, to-morrow, set out for the camp near Boston. I have only to beg of you, therefore, before I go (especially as you did me the honour to put your companies under my direction, and know not how soon you may be called upon in Virginia for an exertion of your military skill) by no means to relax in the discipline of your respective companies."

Gloucester Town, Friday, July 13, 1775

It is certain, that a boat from the Fowey or Otter landed several armed men on an island in the lower end of this country, who stole fourteen sheep and a cow. The owner of them alarmed his neighbours; but before they could arm themselves the robbers had made off. However, the people, who are now well furnished with arms &c. will be ready to give them a warm reception, should they *favour* them with another visit. *Quere*, Are not the negro slaves, now on board the Fowey, which are under the G——r's protection, in actual rebellion, and punishable as such? Is it not high time to shew administration how little they have to expect from that part of their bloody plan, by arming our trusty slaves ourselves?

We have not been able to learn where Lord Dunmore intends fixing his residence; some say at Portsmouth, but we only mention it as a report.

All his Lordship's domesticks have now left the palace, and are gone, bag and baggage, to his farm at Porto Bello, about six miles from town.

ANNAPOLIS, (*Maryland*) JULY 20.

The ship Totness, Capt. Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of the West River; upon this the committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringment of the Continental Association, a number of people met, went on board and set her on fire.

NEW-PORT, (*Rhode-Island,*) July 17.

Extract of a letter from Roxbury, dated the 13 *inst.*

Our troops are in good spirits and health. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who came out of Boston yesterday, we are informed that the troops in Boston are in the greatest distress imaginable, for want of fresh provisions; that a flux rages among them which sweeps off commonly 25 men a day; that old Ruggles had attempted to raise a company in Boston, but at most could not inlisted more than thirty men; that several of our friends had been committed to close confinment.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 31.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, July 12, 1775.

"The day before yesterday we went to Chelsea, famous for the battle of Noddle Island near to it; while we were on Powder Horn Hill, back of Chelsea, we saw a skirmish betwen a party of our people, (120 in number) who went in whale boats, to an island about 12 miles from Boston, and burnt a large quantity of hay, which was put up into bundles by the regulares, and intended to be sent to Boston for their horses. A great number of marines, in schooners, men of war's boats and two ships of war kept up a constant fire on our men, while they remained on the island: but this did not prevent them from destroying the hay. The schooner and boats endeavoured to cut off their retreat, which brought on a very warm engagement, in which we had one killed and one wounded.—The loss of the regulars is not known, but supposed to be considerable, as they were drove off several times, and finally obliged to retire, which would not have been the case if they had not lost some men.

"Yesterday we spent in Roxbury,—while there, were amused with a heavy fire of cannon and mortars, from the lines of the regulars on the neck, and from one of their floating batteries, against two hundred of our men, who were throwing up a breast work in front of the George tavern on the same Neck, and within a few rod of the regulars advance guard; our people kept on their work and never returned a shot. Three bombs burst near our men without injuring one of them.—most of the cannon shot were taken up and brought to the General.—It is diverting to see our people contending for the balls as they roll along.

"One circumstance much to their reputation I must mention.—During a severe cannonade at Roxbury last week, a bomb, thirteen inches diameter fell within our line, and burnt furiously, four of our artillery men ran up and one kick'd out the fuse and saved the bomb, probably some lives.—A stroke of heroism, worthy of record.—I heard the man's name yesterday, but now forget it. The regulars have so hardned our people by their repeated firing, that a cannonading is just as much minded there as a common thunder shower.—All things look well, we are now strongly posted, so are the regulars.—I believe neither side are willing to attack each other in their lines.

"We have just got over land from Cape Cod a large fleet of whale boats, in a day or two we shall men them in Cambridge and Mystick rivers, and try to keep our enemies boats from insulting us.

"The regulars do not seem willing to come out, but our people are perpetually provoking them."

Extract of a letter from Roxbury, July 11, 1775.

A true account of the Officers of the Ministerial troops killed and wounded at the battle of Charles-Town, June 17, 1775.

4th. Regt.			47th Regiment,		
Captain Balfour,	Wound.		Major Smith,	Wounded.	
West,			Captain England,		
Lieut. Barn,			Craige,		
Brown.			Alcock,		
5th Regiment.			Lieut. Gold,		
Major Mitchel,	W.		Wellerd,	K.	
Captain Downes,	K.		England,	W.	
Jackson,			Helver.	K.	
Manden,			52d Regiment,		
Lieut. Crocker,	Wounded.		Major Williams,		
Clintock,			Captain Maddison,		
Ensign Charlton,			Davidson,		
Balaquere.			Smith,		
10th Regiment.			Willson,		
Captain Fitzgerald,			Lieut. Thompson		
Parsons,			Crawford,		
Lieut. Pettigrew,	Wound.		Higgins,		
Hamilton,			Ensign Cletwigne,		
Verner,			Crame,		
(since dead.)			*(since dead.)*		
14th Regiment.			59th Regiment,		
Lieut. Bruere,	K.		Lieut. Haynes,	W.	
Ensign Heskett,	W.		62d Regiment,		
18th Regiment.			Captain Horsford,		
Ensign Richardson,	W.		Follier,	Wo	
Lt. Col. Abercromby,	K.		Lieut. Dalrymple.	K.	
23d Regiment.			65th Regiment,		
Captain Blakeney,			Captain Hudgeon,	K.	
Lieut. Cockran,	Wound.		Sinclair,		
Beckwith,			Lieut. Paxton,		
Lenthall.			Smith,		
35th Regiment.			Haler.		
Captain Lyon,	K.		67th Regiment,		
Drew,	W.		Captain Shamoin,	Aid	
(since dead.)			de Camp to General		
Lieut. Campbell,	W.		Howe,	Killed.	
Bard,	K.		Marines,		
Messey.	W.		Major Pitcairn,		
38th Regiment,			Captain Campbell,		
Major Bruce,			Ellis,		
Captain Boyd,	Wou.		Logan		
Cocker,			Chudligh,		
Lieut. Dutton,	K.		Johnson,		
Cherystie,			Lieut. Pitcairn,		
Captain House,			Fenne,		
Lieut. Myres,	Wounded.		Gardner,		
Lewney,			Shea,		
Major Short,			Brisbain,		
(since dead.)			Avennie,		
Q. Mast. Mitchell,			Rag,		
Ensign Mitchell.			Dyer,		
43d Regiment,			Captain Leomine		
July died Major			Huddleston,		
Spendlove,			Lieut. Shutelsworth,		
Captain M'Kenzie,	K.		Campbell.		
Lieut. Roberttain,	W.				
Dalrymple.					

Killed, Wound. Killed. Wounded. Killed. Wounded.

Killed and wounded, 92

Most of those officers are mortally wounded, in the whole of the field officers 3 killed, and 4 wounded;—Captains, 8 killed, and 25 wouded:—Lieutenant Jordan, of the Navy, died of his wounds.

"A gentleman who got out of Boston, Monday, July 10, says, that the inhabitants were numbered and amounted to 6573.—The soldiers numbered, women and children to, 13600.--300 Tories are chosen to patrole the streets, 49 of a night.—Very sickly, from 10 to 30 funerals in a day, and no bells allowed to toll.—Master Lovell taken up and put in goal, which is in consequence of some letters found in Dr. Warren's pockets, and Master Leach also.—Released out of goal 4.—Mr. Hunt saying, that he wished the Americans might kill them all, was confined in goal.—11 dead of the wounded prisoners at Charlestown.—Col. Parker dead, he having declared at his last hour, if he got well, he would do the same.—The officers say, damn the rebels, that they would not flinch.—A great number of floating batteries are building, and five transports and three sloops are sailed for hay and wood to the eastward.

"This Gentleman also says, that the officers and soldiers triumph very much at the death of Doctor Warren, saying, it is better to them than five hundred men."

The PROVINCIAL CONGRESS of New-Jersey meets at Trenton to-morrow, according to adjournment.

We hear from Georgia, that two merchant ships were arrived there from London, with about eight tons of gun powder, which was shipped by special licence; and that as soon as the people of that province learnt there was powder on board, they mustered, and soon landed the whole, which is properly secured for the use of America. By the same accounts we learn, that the Georgians have appointed Delegates for to attend the Continental Congress, who are expected here in a short time, as they were to leave Georgia in the first vessel.

On Sunday se'ennight arrived at Newcastle, his Majesty's ship Nautilus, where we are told, she is to lay for the "Protection of our trade" in the courtly stile; but in plain English, to pick our pockets, and try to enslave us.

Monday last arrived here, the Brig Polly, Capt. Greenway, with a load of salt from Liverpool, with which she is to return in a few days. As this vessel was to receive half freight if she threw the salt over board, and several other vessels for Carolina, Maryland, and this port having been taken up on the same lay; it is hardly to be doubted but it is, at bottom, a scheme of the ministry to endeavour to break through our non-importation agreement.

Major General Lee has appointed William Palfrey, Esq; late of Boston, to be one of his Aides de Camp.

At a Meeting of the Officers of the County of Bucks, the County was divided into three Battalions, and the following Gentlemen were chosen Field Officers, viz.

For the First DIVISION.

Joseph Kirkbride, Esq. Colonel. Mr. Alexander Anderson, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. Joseph Penrose, 1st Major. Mr. Joseph M'Ilvaine, 2d Major. Francis Murray Esq. Standard Bearer.

For the Second DIVISION.

Dr. John Beatty, Colonel. Mr. Robert Shewell, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. James M'Masters, 1st. Major. Mr. William Roberts, 2d Major. Mr. John Lacey, Standard Bearer.

For the Third DIVISION.

George Taylor, Esq. Colonel. Mr. Robert Robinson, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. John Tenbrook, 1st Major. Mr. John Heany, 2d Major. Mr. John Keller, Standard Bearer.

The Officers of the respective companies of the Middle Battalion of the county of Bucks, are earnestly requested to meet at the house of Mr. John Bogart, on Monday next, at three o'clock, to give their voice in matters of importance.—Their non-attendance will be looked upon as consenting to the business of the day.

In Committee, Bucks County, July 21, 1775.

COMPLAINTS being made by several officers of the associated companies, that sundry persons from various causes had attempted to raise second companies in their townships, whereby those already associated were weakned, and in some instances had been greatly insulted.

The committee having considered the same are of opinion, that as harmony and unanimity are essentially necessary in prosecuting the present unhappy contest, and as field officers are now appointed for the respective battalions of the county, no second companies ought to be raised in any township, without leave being first obtained from them for that purpose.

Whereas several persons who were chosen members of this committee in December last, have hitherto neglected to attend the same, and others who have attended, have from scruples of conscience, made application to be discharged, the committee therefore request all those who do not purpose attending for the future to advertise their respective townships with their determination, at the same time appointing some convenient time and place for the inhabitants to meet, and choose other suitable persons in their room, who are desired to meet the committee, on Monday the 21st of August, at the house John Bogart, in Buckingham township.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Hartford, Chester County, a servant man named WILLIAM DUNAGAN, twenty two years of age, a well set fellow, about five feet high, with short cut black hair; had on when he went away, a white shirt, an old gray coat and trowsers much patched, and a striped linsey jacket; he speaks much with the brogue, is tender footed, and stoops a good deal. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL BOWER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired at their peril not to harbour or carry him off.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 14th inst. (June) from the subscriber, living near Chester Town, in Kent County, Maryland, an indented servant man, named JOB HAIN, about thirty two years old, a malster by trade, about five feet eleven inches high, born near Bristol in England, and has been but a few weeks in the country; had on and took with him, two check shirts, oznabrig trowsers, black stockings, old hat and shoes, whitish jacket, and if any other cloaths not known; he is something round shouldered, and squeels in his talk. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC PEKKINS.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a certain JAMES MARTIN, who says he was born in Newcastle County, and it is supposed that he is or will be some where near St. George's; had on a brown coat and waistcoat of coarse cloth, buckskin breeches, felt hat, and old shoes tied with strings: He took with him a bay Mare, shod before, and is lame in one of her fore feet, an old saddle patched upon the pummel, the bridle tied in the head-piece with a leather thong. Whoever will bring the man or mare to the subscriber, living at ISAAC DAWSON'S tavern, eight miles below Dover, shall have the above Reward and all reasonable charges, by MARK MANLOVE, Constable of Murtherkiln Hundred.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Germantown, on the 12th instant, (May) two stray COWS, the one black, with a white face, the other a dark brown, with a white face. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again.

JACOB KEYSER.

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